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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

MINNESOTA wants $50,000 to build railroads.

A MONUMENT to Lincoln's mother is proposed in Illinois.

A "HISTORY of the Great Jubilee" is announced in Boston.

CHICAGO will lay thirty miles of wooden pavement this year.

THE lathering of a female barber in Detroit is highly praised.

SOUTH CAROLINA has over 100,000 colored children at school.

TAUCHNITZ sold seven thousand copies of Longfellow's last poem.

THEY have female detectives on the Constantinople police force.

PULLMAN offers to give John Bright a free ride across the continent.

THREE sous a day and poor rations, is the pay of the Papal soldiers.

PENNSYLVANIA has as many German papers as any other two States.

ISABELLA has been again to Paris; this time for the bagatelle of $5,000.

VIENNA has a full-length statue in marble of the late Baron Rothschild.

PROF. BLOT is going to instruct the cooks at the White House in their art.

A RECKLESS FELLOW in Indiana whistled "Shoo Fly," and was shot for it.

THE damages by the San Francisco earthquake are estimated at ten dollars.

IN Boston they have a fashion of renting houses to the highest bidder at auction.

WHITTEMORE had a good cry in the cloak room after the resolution of censure.

AN Indiana barber has had to pay $75 for cutting a customer's hair too short.

IT takes a Bishop and three clergymen to do a fashionable marriage properly in New York.

MISS KELLOGG's price is $350 a concert, which is considered large for so small a girl.

A MAJORITY of the shares of the Thomaston National Bank, in Maine, are owned by women.

"EVERY man his own angel," is the way the new flying machine is announced in New York.

SEVEN thousand dollars' worth of pineapples can be raised in Florida on an acre and a half of land.

THE valentines sent to the roughs of Denver were signed "Vig. Com." and read "Travel or hang."

THE oldest inhabitant of Michigan, who "remembered seeing Washington," has died in his 102d year.

THE caisson for the foundation of the East River bridge will cost $400,000 when delivered ready for sinking.

THE Charleston Grand Jury find that excluding negroes from a theatre is a violation of the Civil Rights bill.

THE latest assignment made to Gen. Sheridan by the gossips is "a Southern belle of great beauty and greater wealth."

PHILADELPHIA has a claim to consideration in the divorce business, 330 couples having been disposed of the past year.

THE colored people of Harrisonburg, Va., occupied the body of a church at a recent celebration there, the whites filling the galleries.

EUGENIE has a new notion of economy in dress, and has sent word to Worth that she will henceforth employ a less expensive milliner.

SOPHIE CRUVELLI, the musical wonder of Paris before the days of Patti, has been the cause of a duel between two titled swells at Nice.

WARMOUTH won't tell the Grand Jury who those fellows are who tried to bribe his adamantine virtue. Does he hope they will come again?

BOUCICAULT boasts that he has made $100,000 by fighting the press, and he is still trying it on with a libel suit against the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE Canary birds which cost $1,50 each in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, are worth $5 here. The ocean voyage is fatal to many of them.

THE English courts have recently decided that a newspaper has a copyright in every word and letter of an original article contained in its pages.

THE late Admiral Stewart said: "I never lost but one tooth in my life; it ached, and I pulled it out with a bullet mold, aboard ship, in a gale of wind."

A WELL KNOWN literary man says he has made $10,000 by lecturing this winter, and would have made more if he could only lecture and tend door at the same time.

AN exchange says that the only people in Washington who mind their own business are such young married pairs as happen to be spending the honeymoon at the hotels.

A MICHIGAN miner was so successful in obtaining subscriptions for the widow of a friend that he proposed and married her, and the money, within a week of her bereavement.

NEW ORLEANS is to have a grand show on Mardi Gras, and excursion trains are to run from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and all over the West to bring strangers to see it.

OVER 300,000 tons of ice will be harvested along the Kennebec river, Maine, this year. The river is lined with storehouses, and the people are said to have "ice on the brain."

THE Hessian Government has forbidden the exhibition of children of school age by traveling showmen. It has also forbidden the employment of children as rope dancers, horse riders and gymnasts.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the British House of Commons has arranged a guard of police along the passage to the smoking room, so that members may leave the chamber without running the gauntlet of the lobby.

A NEW ORLEANS gentleman, whose household effects were appropriated during the war, recently found three of his pictures, originals by Teniers, exposed for sale in a gallery in New Orleans. He was allowed to buy them back.

SILVER mines of unparalleled richness have been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky. The ore is found to contain a larger per centage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. They will be developed in the spring.

POLITICAL influence has to be paid for. A lawyer of Hudson City has brought suit to recover $15 of his washerwoman for securing the appointment of lamplighter for her son; but she retaliates by bringing in a bill for washing against the political lawyer.

A LITTLE four-year old in Richmond, very fond of a certain dish, when asked by his mother if he wouldn't like to be an angel with wings, and fly about like his little dead brother, replied, after a pause, "No, ma; I'd a heap rather be a hawk, and live on chicken."

THERE is a hitch in the woman suffrage movement in Connecticut, Mrs Isabella Beecher Hooke having "ordered the postponement" of the announced convention at New Haven, to the pecuniary detriment of the gentlemen who had engaged and paid for the hall.

A LONDON company is building a railway somewhere in South America, and photographs of the completed portions of the road have to be sent to London as vouchers for the work done by the contractors, before they can receive the successive instalments of their pay.

ROCHEFORT's martyrdom is not very painful. He is confined in a chamber, not a cell, with a court-yard for promenade at any time during the day. Meals of soup, boiled beef, roast meat, bread and wine are furnished free, with anything else from the restaurants that he chooses to pay for.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maine *Farmer* has a new use for cats. He says: "My way to cure a sulky steer that lays down when you first yoke him, is to take a cat and let her put her paws on the end of the steer's nose, and if necessary hold her rather hard. My word for it, he will be on his legs quick."

A WESTERN Justice of the Peace recently settled a knotty case, wherein there was much conflicting testimony in regard to the ownership of a spotted calf, by deciding thus: "I dismiss the suit and pay the costs myself, if the parties will cry quits." No one appealed from the decision of the court.

BY hard labor, an industrious resident of Alexandria, Virginia, had earned enough to enable him to lay aside $3,400. A designing woman recently ascertained the fact, married him, and in a short time decamped, taking the $3,400 with her, and leaving him wifeless and penniless. Have men no rights which women are bound to respect.

IN a recent examination for a supposed murder on London Bridge it was thought that the party had fallen over the parapet, and the magistrate inquired if the police suspected that the parapet was not low, and if several persons had not fallen over it. The officer very coolly replied "it was somewhat low, but he believed only two persons had gone over."

MRS. DR. MARY WALKER brought suit against a New Orleans policeman for not driving away the crowd of vulgar little boys who threw mud on her pantaloons. This is the costume that was muddied: A chinchilla cloak, trimmed with satin, a velvet hat, trimmed with lace and gold wheat, a brocaded dress, cut in gabriella style, and pants of the same.

IN the Pisgah School District, Ross county, Ohio, twenty-four scholars were attending school. One little girl broke out with the measles while in school, and twenty-two of the school children took the disease from that case; the twenty-third one had previously had them. It is not often a case like this occurs—that a whole school takes the disease from one child at one time.

IN an English Court of Law, lately, a witness was called to attest to a person's insanity. "I know he's mad," said the witness, "because the poor fellow imagines himself to be the prophet Jeremiah." "Do you consider that to be a proof of mental derangement?" asked the examining counsel. "I should rather think so," confidently replied the witness, "seeing that I myself am the prophet Jeremiah."

A FEW days ago a man entered an insurance office in Buffalo, and, tossing a paper on the counter, said to the clerk: "That's run out, and I want to get it renewed." As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin spread over his face, and he inquired: "Are you sure that this has run out?" "Yes," said the man, "my wife told me it run out yesterday morning," whereupon the clerk handed back to him his—marriage certificate!

A TEXAS paper tells how a serenading party, wishing to compliment one of their lady friends, repaired to her residence, and soon strains of fairy-like music stole upon the balmy air. After going through a choice programme, vocal and instrumental, a second-story window was raised, and the face of one of Afric's dark hued daughters protruded. "Look heah," said she; "misses ain't here, but won't you please play the Mockin' Bird for me?"

THE Connecticut Republican Convention on Wednesday, passed the following resolution with reference to the tariff: "Resolved, That we favor a tariff abundant for revenue, and as far as possible so devised as to relieve labor, equalize the burdens imposed, encourage a diversified industry and avoid strengthening monopolies. We deprecate frequent changes in tariff legislation, as deranging the calculations of capital and inflicting unforeseen suffering upon labor."

WHEN Traupmann was first brought to Paris he was taken to the Conciergerie, but after his trial he was sent to the prison of La Roquette. When he first learned of the Auteuil tragedy and the imprisonment of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in the Conciergerie, he said, "What a pity I have been transferred here; we should have been such chums." "Miserable," exclaimed the horrified warden; "you have murdered seven or eight people; Prince Bonaparte has only killed one man." "Well," responded Traupmann, with an indescribable naivete, "I am not proud."

THE cost of maintaining so many Bishops is pressing heavily on the Pope, and further contributions must come in or his exchequer will be exhausted. Yet at this moment General Kanzler is adding another troop to the Holy Father's regiment of dragoons, and clamoring for the indispensable funds. The Council of Ministers refuses to sanction the outlay—not, however, on the ground of economy, but because General Kanzler made his application to the Minister of Finances instead of to the Council itself. But General Kanzler intends to get over the difficulty by appealing to the Pope direct.

MANAGER Bateman has returned from New Orleans with this story of what he saw and heard in the Legislature: A member arose and proposed to increase the pay to $8 a day. Another member strenuously opposed the motion. Member from the suburbs proposes to increase the amount to $10 a day. Immediately a colored "gentleman" jumped upon his seat, and, in stentorian tones, delivered himself of the following: "Mr. Speaker and 'gemmen,' dis am de fust time I ebber had a chance to make ten dollars a day in my life, and I goes for dat bill shure!" At last accounts the colored member had bought a $25,000 residence, saying he would "pay $10 down and de balance in a year."

A FEW DAYS ago, Joseph Lux, a well-known trapper on the upper waters of the Muskegon, in Michigan, found in one of the traps a large lynx, securely held, by one hind foot, whereupon he conceived a design to capture the animal alive, which difficult task he successfully accomplished in the following manner: Having several steel traps with him, he tied one to the end of a pole, set it, and reaching it out succeeded in catching another foot. In this way he secured all the animal's feet. He then took off his shirt, which he wound and tied about the animal's head in such a manner as to prevent its biting him. He next securely tied its feet and took off the traps. He then shouldered his game, and was nearly two days in carrying it to a settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO custom-house officers have to look sharp for opium, which pays for smuggling, on account of a duty of 100 per cent. The last steamer from China brought over several hundred dollars' worth of opium, which it was intended should pay no duty. It was found in a heavy chest, most innocent looking, whose thick sides were hollow and filled with the drug. A consignment of Chinese pails was also found to be made of opium with a shell of wood forming the outside of each. Several dozen pairs of shoes gave up their contents, contained in tin cases let into the thick soles. A bundle of feather dusters held a lot, and one Mongolian was stripped of his high water proof boots to reveal his legs swaddled in the precious drug.

THE latest story from Paris is this: M. Blanc, a millionaire, was returning from Burgundy by a night train. A lady, young and pretty, occupied the same compartment. Now M. Blanc, who, in spite of his naturally small feet, tries to make them smaller still, was suffering terribly from tight boots. All at once he noticed that the lady was asleep and he could just as well take off his boots, which he did. Suddenly the station lights begins to appear in sight. One boot is quickly put on, but the other, alas! does not go on so easily. He pulls and pushes; finally the foot goes in, but is terribly pinched. Once at the station, M. Blanc hides himself in a cab, and thinks his troubles at an end. When he reaches the house, imagine his surprise at finding his right foot in a lady's boot. Madame Blanc refuses to believe a word of his story; she cries, goes into hysterics, and finally returns to her father, refusing to hold any communication with her unfortunate husband.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Aother Session of the Committee---Nothing Done.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Treasury Reform—Three Bills Considered—Border Raid—Military History—Bills Passed and Defeated—Free Pipe Project—Sunday Liquor Supplement. HOUSE: Mining Bill Passed—Railroad Charter Violations—Gambling Suppression, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1870.

SENATE.

THE TREASURY BILL.

The Treasury bill was discussed all morning. Mr. Billingfelt supported his own bill. Messrs. Howard, Olmstead, White and Connell supported House bill. Mr. Wallace supported his own bill, there thus being three bills before the Senate.

NEW POLICE BILL.

The new Philadelphia Police bill was reported favorably with amendments.

THE BORDER RAID.

A remonstrance was received from forty citizens of York county against the border raid bill.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. WHITE submitted a report from the Conference Committee with a resolution for a joint Committee of five from each House to inquire into the propriety of completing States' Military History, with the probable cost. Adopted.

EXEMPTING MORTGAGES.

The bill making the act exempting mortgages, &c., from State taxation general was passed, with a proviso added by Mr. Rutan that the bill shall not apply in counties not named in special acts until November 1st, 1870.

BILLS DEFEATED.

Mr. Connell's bill exempting bequests to charitable or religious institutions from collateral inheritance tax was defeated.

The Senate bill repealing the twenty-fourth section of the Registry law of 1869 was defeated.

The Senate bill regulating the election of Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Billingfelt's bill requiring County Superintendents to distribute school reports, was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing married women to purchase or sell and convey their separate property, when deserted by their husbands, and to sue for and recover the same, was passed.

Mr. White's bill repealing the five hundred dollar license fee on foreign insurance companies and imposing in lieu thereof a tax of three and a half per cent., was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing judges of civil courts to commit or hold to bail persons guilty of the crime of perjury in cases tried before them, was passed.

The bill from the House exempting family sewing machines from levy, sale, execution or distress for rent, was passed.

OTHER BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. Nagle's bill for the punishment of persons guilty of any act whereby laborers, mechanics, conveyancers or real estate brokers are deprived or prevented from collecting wages or commissions, was killed.

The Senate bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1863 to all merchandising was favored by Messrs. Howard and Graham, and laid over.

THE FREE PIPE BILL.

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in obedience to the Senate resolution, providing for the incorporation of petroleum pipe companies, being a free pipe bill for any five citizens who may associate themselves, was taken up.

Mr. ALLEN opposed the consideration and notified the Senate that when the House free pipe bill, which he represented, should come up he would favor its passage, because it extended to oil the general manufacturing law of 1863.

Mr. GRAHAM favored the Senate bill.

The bill was killed.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Mumma, Purman, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White, Stinson—13.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brodhead, Bucknlew, Connell, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, McIntire, Miller, Nagle, Osterhout, Randall, Robinson, Watt—15.

RELIEF FOR SUNDAY LIQUOR MEN.

The Senate supplement to the Sunday liquor law, changing punishment from fine *and* imprisonment to fine *or* imprisonment, passed second reading by 16 to 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINING BILL FINALLY PASSED.

The Mining bill from the Senate passed unanimously.

RAILROAD CHARTER VIOLATIONS.

Mr. KEENE, of Luzerne, introduced a bill for the appointment of a committee of ten to report to the next legislature whether any railroads of the State have violated their charters by exorbitant rates. Laid over.

GAMBLING SUPPRESSION.

The bill for the suppression of gambling was defeated.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved indefinite postponement. Lost.

The bill passed second reading.

PAPER OFFICERS.

The bill authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to officers of the late war was defeated.

BOTH SIDES TO BE HEARD.

The bill from the Senate authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases was passed.

TO CAPITALIZE EARNINGS.

The bill from the Senate authorizing corporations to capitalize earnings was discussed all afternoon.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION—REPORTERS BUT NO WITNESSES PRESENT.

The Senate Finance Committee met this evening, having last night subpœned ex-Treasurers Kemble, Moore and McGrath. There was a full attendance of reporters and spectators but no witnesses. Letters and dispatches were presented from Messrs. Kemble, Moore and McGrath, expressing their inability to be present to-night, but that they would be here within a week. The Committee adjourned the investigation till Wednesday evening next.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Mining bill.

THE WEATHER.

State of Thermometers at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, cloudy; wind east. Thermometer 36 deg. above.

OMAHA, snowing; wind southwest. Thermometer 32 deg. above.

CHICAGO, cloudy; wind southeast. Thermometer 34 deg. above.

CINCINNATI, clear and cool; wind southeast. Thermometer 35 deg.

CLEVELAND, cloudy and cool. Thermometer 26 deg.

NEW YORK, cloudy and windy. Thermometer 27 deg. above.

BALTIMORE, clear and cold. Thermometer 29 deg. above.

PHILADELPHIA, clear and cold. Thermometer 28 deg. above.

OIL CITY, cloudy and mild. Thermometer 31 deg. above.

ST. LOUIS, a heavy snow storm commenced about eight o'clock.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Defining the Limits of Judicial Circuits, &c.—The Funding Bill Considered and Amended. HOUSE: Military and Postal Railroad—Naturalization Question—Indian Appropriations—Tariff Bill Considered in Committee of the Whole.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1870.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CHANDLER: To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers of the United States.

By Mr. POMEROY: To enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad to extend a branch of the road.

By Mr. HOWARD: To repeal certain acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to change the Judicial circuits.

The Senate Committee's amendments defining the limits of circuits were agreed to.

An amendment requiring the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, and that a vacancy shall be filled by a resident of the circuit, but permitting the Chief Justice to reside in any circuit to which he may be attached without change of residence, was discussed until the morning hour expired.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with an amendment the bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

Also, adversely, the bill to provide for an American line of emigrant passenger steamers between New York, Scandinavian and German ports.

About one o'clock the consideration of the Funding bill was resumed.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., addressed the Senate on the impolicy of issuing any loan at less than five per cent., asserting his belief that at the proposed rate it could not be negotiated either among our own people or abroad. The plan was objectionable, in so far as the national banks were badly treated, in consequence of which the charters of many of them might be thrown up and the bonds offered in market, to the detriment of the national credit, and at a time when the credit of the United States should be supported by the bonds maintaining a liberal price.

Mr. Sumner's amendment, as modified so as to apply the proceeds of the sale of the new bonds to the payment of 5-20 bonds of 1862, was lost.

Mr. SUMNER offered a further amendment to the first section, so the bond provided for should be a 10-40 instead of 10-20 bond, and gave notice he would propose to extend the 4½ per cent. loan to fifty and 4 per cent. to sixty years.

Mr. SHERMAN assented to the amendment, regarding it not very material, when, by unanimous consent, the section was so amended.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to amend by increasing the aggregate amount of new five per cent. bonds from four to five hundred millions, which was lost—15 to 25.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution allowing settlers on the Sioux reservation in Minnesota to the 1st of March, '71, to make proof and payment on their claims, was passed.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted; one relative to the alleged massacre of the Piegan Indians, was objected to by Mr. Stevenson.

The resolution for the grant of lands for a railroad from St. James, Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with the several amendments.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill to regulate inter-oceanic telegraph communication with foreign countries. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, which he desired made the special order for the 29th of March.

After some remarks in opposition to the bill by Messrs. Kerr, Cox, Swann and others,

Mr. SWANN offered an amendment providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question on the amendment, which was seconded and the amendment rejected by a party vote—yeas, 48; nays, 115.

The bill then went over until the morning hour of Tuesday.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill to build a bridge and railroad to the Uintah Mountains. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS (New York) gave notice he would, at the earliest practical moment report from the Judiciary Committee the naturalization bill, and ask for its passage.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Paine, that nothing in the act be construed as recognizing as existing treaties any treaties made before the 20th July, 1867, was denounced by Mr. Maynard as a violation of the faith of the nation, and defended by Messrs. Paine, Lawrence and others.

Finally, not wishing to occupy further time of the committee, Mr. PAINE withdrew the amendment, and the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was the purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to allow a fair, liberal and thorough discussion of a general nature, first, on the bill before they proceeded to consider it by clauses.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered the reduction proposed by the committee of $30,000,000 on internal revenue and $20,000,000 on the tariff an altogether too small reduction. It ought to be at least $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. He would take off the duty on coal, timber, hides and salt and reduce the duty on pig iron to $3 per ton, on lead one cent per lb. and on copper to a rate corresponding with the duty imposed in other countries. The duty of two cents per pound on lead was a great tax upon the people. The plumbing work on a first class steamer of three or four hundred tons cost about $15,000 and on sailing vessel $4,000. There were 40,000,000 pounds of lead annually used in paint in the country, and one half of that was imported. It was therefore unwise, impolitic, unnecessary and a great wrong to impose such tax on an article of such necessity.

Mr. Brooks proceeded to show in detail the large increase of duty proposed in the bill on various articles. As to dry goods he had a statement of Alex. T. Stewart, of New York, that the rates proposed amounted to 52 to 127 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to carpets he said every gentleman undertaking to carpet or recarpet his house could afford to pay carpet manufacturers in this country from $600 to $1500, if he could import his carpet free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of five men, who were growing enormously rich, and yet this bill proposed to leave the duty on carpets as it is, except in two cases, a small reduction on druggets and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by the laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was on the face of the earth. No other people but Americans would stand it. A few manufacturers of haircloth and reps were not content with the protection they already had, but were demanding more. Previous to the war the exports of furniture from this country to the West Indies, South America, China and other parts of the world were quite large, but now they were almost nothing. On account of the high duties imposed on haircloth, haircloth covered fabrics could not be exported.

Mr. BROOKS went on to exhibit the operation of the proposed tariff on wool, timber, linseed oil, jute, pig iron, copper, ship building materials, &c., and in conclusion said there never would be no finality on the question of the tariff till they came to the simplicity of the British tariff, which only levied taxes on some nine articles. The Committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, rose to report the bill for the admission to representation of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, member of that Committee, made the point of order that Mr. Butler had not been authorized to report.

The SPEAKER—That cannot be a point of order. It is a point of veracity.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all.

Mr. BUTLER—I am responsible for what I am doing.

The SPEAKER—It is the duty of the Chair to recognize the Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, which is authorized to report at any time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts say the Committee authorized him to report back on that bill?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not to be catechised.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Every member of the Committee knows we were not consulted on the bill since it was recommitted, and I ask the clerk of the Committee be summoned here to decide, if it is a question of veracity.

Mr. BUTLER—This is a very plain matter. The bill was before the Committee, was reported to the House and was ordered to be printed and recommitted for the purpose of being put upon passage at the earliest possible moment. I am carrying out the instructions of the Committee.

The SPEAKER said he would submit to the House the question whether the report would be accepted or not.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I desire the House to understand the fact that the Committee never authorized the report.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question whether the report be received.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn—yeas 48, nays 97.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to Mr. Washburne, (Mass.) who introduced a bill giving to the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company a continuation of its franchises and right of way through the Territory. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The small pox and relapsing fever are still decreasing at New York.

—Up to last night 200,000 tons of ice had been housed and stacked on the Hudson.

—McFarland's trial for the murder of A. D. Richardson will not commence until the 21st instant.

—During the week ending on Wednesday 2,308 emigrants arrived at New York. The number since Jan. 1st is 9,512.

—Preparations are making for the fitting celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

—The Committee on Elections has decided—seven to five—against the claim of Col. Segar as Representative at large from Virginia.

—Mayor Johnson of Memphis, in his message says that city cannot pay its July interest. He recommends a speedy return to cash payment.

—A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature requiring all State officers to take the oath required by the Fourteenth Amendment.

—D. S. Parker, Postmaster at Kankakee, Ill., and for many years editor of the Kankakee *Gazette*, died on Wednesday night of consumption.

—A car load of salmon, caught in the rivers of the Pacific coast, has reached the New York market, via Pacific railroad, in excellent condition.

—A match for the light weight championship is being arranged at New York between Billy Edwards and Barney Aaron, to take place in three months.

—Two policemen at Cincinnati, Townley and Owens, were seriously stabbed Thursday morning by two burglars, one of whom they succeeded in arresting.

—Mrs. Catherine Tice, living in Ellesville, Ulster co., N. Y., killed her two year old child by cutting its throat on Saturday last, after a quarrel with her husband.

—The Tennessee Legislature has passed a resolution declaring that railroads not paying interest on bonds loaned shall be protected against interference outside of the State.

—Dr. David O'Keefe, physician at the Marine Hospital at Baltimore, died Wednesday night of typhoid fever, contracted while attending a number of colored men some days ago.

—A daughter of Daniel Bollinger, of Towanda, New York, aged seventeen, was burned to death on Wednesday night by the explosion of a lamp containing impure petroleum.

—Munson & Co., contractors, of Boston, have attached the Hartford and Erie Railroad for $1,500,000, for work done. The announcement of this proceeding caused a decline of stock.

—One thousand packages of tea will be shipped from San Francisco to-day by rail to Chicago, and ten thousand packages remaining will be shipped to New York, also by rail, at special rates.

—Twenty six additional miles of the Missouri river, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad have been completed, and opened for business. The event was celebrated on Thursday by an excursion party.

—Shipbuilders and owners, in mass meeting at Belfast, Me., yesterday, endorsed the report of the Congressional Committee on the decline of American shipping commerce and the bill accompanying it.

—One of the buildings of the Manchester cotton and woolen manufactory, at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $20,000. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

—The celebrated divorce case (at Chicago) of Baroness Mathilda Von Glahn, against her husband, has been decided a second time in favor of the wife, on the ground of extreme cruelty. The jury was out forty seven hours.

—Trains on the Pacific Railroad arrive at San Francisco on time. The passenger time is six days and twenty hours; freight time, fifteen to seventeen days. There has not been an hour's detention on the Pacific Railroad west of Salt Lake this winter.

—Henry Cox, of Memphis, for the past fourteen years an engineer on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, on Thursday, tired of living, then walked to the door of his house, put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. He was a sober, industrious man.

—No tidings have been received of the missing steamers City of Boston and Smidt. The New York agents of these vessels still profess to feel no alarm, yet the agent of the latter said, in reply to an interrogatory, that he expected every day to hear of her arrival, under canvas, in some port.

—The New York Central Railroad a year ago issued a scrip dividend of eighty per cent. on the capital stock, and having failed to make returns to the revenue office, the company has been assessed by the United States Assessor five per cent. on the dividend tax, amounting to $1,152,000.

—At a meeting of the Emigration Commissioners at New York on Wednesday, a communication was received from the State Department at Washington stating that a number of paupers were to be shipped from Great Britain to New York, and it was agreed that such a shipment of indigent people should be prevented and the persons removed sent to the proper quarters.

—The illuminating substance which exploded and caused the death of two women at Milwaukee a few days ago, upon examination proved to be what is known as commercial oil, or simply kerosene of a low grade, and had not been inspected. A small quantity placed in a hole in a cake of ice and lighted burned to the last drop, and the same quantity in a vial in the hands of the inspector, six feet away, ignited. The parties selling it have been arrested.

—A Havana correspondent writes that the Cubans have begun to retaliate in *kind* on the Spaniards. Gen. Quesada, before his supersedure by Gen. Jordan, ordered all the prisoners within his immediate command to be shot, and one hundred and thirty-five Spaniards were quickly dispatched by that order. When Gen. Jordan took command he shot one hundred and fifty prisoners. The black flag is flying on both sides, and a war of extermination has been commenced.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

Execution of Cubans—Intercession of American and British Consuls Fruitless—Free Masons Denounced as Disloyal to Spain—Another Search for North-west Passage—Attachments Against the "Alabama" Builder—Court Matters—Chamber of Commerce Meeting—Express Arrangements, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 3, 1870.

EXECUTIONS IN CUBA.

A Havana letter gives the details of the arrest and execution by the Spaniards of the alleged Cuba Junta at Santiago. The arrests numbered forty to fifty, and as already published, eighteen had been executed, including two Americans. The executed persons, when arraigned before the military commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of the association to which they belonged, but denied its being a political Junta, but only a Masonic lodge; that they met together as Masons for Masonic purposes, and not as politicians for political purposes. This defense appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards. A Catalonian priest, who has been noted for the ultraism of his loyalty and violent denunciation of Cubans, immediately pronounced Free Masons no better than insurgents; that the rising of Yara was plotted and planned in a Masonic lodge; that Cespedes is a Mason, and that wherever the Masons congregate there Spanish loyalty dies. The American Consul, Mr. Phillips, ably seconded by Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul, endeavored hard to save the lives of his two countrymen, Domnery and Fortunodo, but without success. The volunteers insisted upon their life-blood being shed, as well as that of their Cuban associates, and thwarted all appeals to the Lieutenant Governor of the district to spare them. The two Americans were Free Masons and one of the Cubans was Senor Andres La Puente, the Grand Orient of the Masons of the Island.

Mr. Phillips reports the remaining prisoners are to be executed soon, but statements from other sources are that the Lieutenant Governor is opposed to any more executions, and has written to Rodas for instructions. The volunteers, headed by Colonel Boet, were furious at the delay and clamoring loudly for the execution of all arrested parties. Mr. Phillips adds: It may have happened already that the Lieutenant Governor has had to succumb to their demands. I am assured that Americans are also included in the lot.

Mr. Phillips has asked the American government for a man-of-war. The British Consul has also written his government that a British war vessel should be kept constantly at his disposal.

On the 12th a British subject, Frederick Jordan, ship carpenter, was murdered by a Spanish volunteer. The murderer was arrested and his bloody act is said to have been done from other motives than politics.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE—ANOTHER SEARCH.

Capt. C. F. Hall proposes to make another trip in search of the North-west passage. He intends to start with a one hundred and fifty ton steam propellor, to be provided also with sail. He will also have a top sail schooner of about one hundred and fifty tons. His route will be into Jones Sound and thence by sea or land as circumstances favor to the pole. After taking the vessels as far as practicable, Captain Hall intends to use Esquimaux dogs and sledges in prosecuting the search. Admiral Grinnell, of the Japan Navy and recently of the United States Navy, will, it is said, accompany him.

THE COURTS.

The District Attorney has recognized the recent decision of Judge McCunn in *habeas corpus* cases, and brought up prisoners before him to-day on such writ, notwithstanding the Court of Oyer and Terminer was in session.

The trial of Jerome Bradley for the alleged larceny of $50,000 in bonds from Morrison, Son and Hutchinson, is progressing. A *nolle prosequi* was entered against Barton M. Johnson, jointly indicted with him, and Johnson used as witness, testifying he received the bonds from Bradley to negotiate.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge Blatchford has denied the motion to discharge the attachments in the case of Jno. N. Cushing and others against the property in this country of John Laird, builder of the Alabama, and looking to the recovery of damages for the destruction of the ship Sonora.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions favoring the widening and improvement of Welland canal and State aid to the Oswego & Midland railroad and deploring the untimely death of Anson Burlingame.

STAKES EMBEZZLED.

The stakes on the Edwards-Colyer prize fight were embezzled by a messenger from the office of the stakeholder. The loss was assumed by the temporary stakeholder and Edwards received the money.

THE NEGOTIATION CLOSED.

The recent express contract, by which certain routes were surrendered to the Adams Company, has been finally closed by the payment of the money involved, $600,000.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

The body of Thomas S. Flynn, brother of Coroner Flynn, was found in North River this morning. His watch is missing and it is supposed he was murdered and robbed.

CANAL OPENED.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened for navigation on the 10th inst.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MINNESOTA.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Woman's Suffrage bill, passed by the Minnesota legislature, submitting the question to a vote of adult male and female citizens of the State at the fall election, has been signed by Governor Austin, and is now a law of the State.

The bill before the Minnesota legislature, providing that the bill for the surrender of old State Railroad bonds, passed the Senate to-day, after being so amended as to exempt lands from taxation for ten years. As amended it afterwards passed the House, and only awaits the signature of the Governor. It will be resolution that this bill provides for devoting the State internal improvement lands to paying the State Railroad bond indebtedness.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—The House to-day discharged the Committee appointed to investigate the circular of Trimble Fletcher and other leading Republicans, on the ground that the circular was a political document and not intended to be disrespectful to the Legislature.

Mr. Steele's bill to fund the bonded debt of the State at a rate, provided for bonds issued by railroads, passed second reading without opposition.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptrollers to receive nothing in payment of dues of the State except past due bonds.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—The general appropriation bill was in the House to-day. It appropriates one million, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars for State purposes. The Legislature adjourns to-morrow morning until Tuesday.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 3.—Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn at midnight. The session has lasted ninety days and two hundred and nineteen bills have been passed.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Feasibility of Darien Ship Canal---The Question of Repressing Disturbances in Ireland---Condition of Fenian Convicts---Infallibility Dogma Disapproved By France, Spain and Other Powers---Mr. Burlingame and the Czar.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—Commander Edwards, who surveyed the route across the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal, writes to the *Standard* exulting in the resumption of that project, and expresses his belief in its perfect feasibility.

At a quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M., the Earl of DeGray and Ripon was chosen Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was recognized.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cabinet are divided on the question of repressing disturbances in Ireland. Gladstone and Fortescue oppose coercion, while the other members urge stern and immediate measures. Earl Spencer threatens to retire from the Cabinet unless measures for repression are immediately adopted.

Rev. Newman Hall is dangerously ill.

The steamer Brazilian returned from Bombay through the Suez Canal with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from Bombay.

The *Times* says Spain and other Catholic powers have sent an intimation of disapproval of the doctrine of infallibility.

The trial trip of the new frigate Captain took place to-day. She made eleven knots an hour with one screw revolving at half speed. The vessel is considered a complete success.

The Irish members of the House of Commons, at a private meeting to-day, resolved to propose amendments to the Irish land bill, but not to oppose the bill as a whole.

In the House of Lords the naturalization bill passed to second reading and the Sunday trading bill was read the third time.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone made an explanation relative to the condition of Fenian convicts. He said they were kept apart from other prisoners and treated better, if anything. The wife of O'Donovan Rossa has been permitted to visit her husband in his cell, and while there she congratulated him on his improved appearance. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, submitted the army budget. The expenditures are estimated at less than 13,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Cardwell said the government proposed to return to the period of twelve years as the time of military service, for the second half of which active duty must be performed. In case of war the result would be that the home reserve would number 377,000 men, including 168,000 volunteers.

Sir J. Packington approved of the general outlines of the army budget, but denounced some of the reductions as alarmingly imprudent, especially those in the Indian service.

After a general and desultory discussion, the supplies asked for by the Secretary of War, with fifty thousand pounds added for pay and allowances, were voted.

EDINBURGH, March 3.—A temporary injunction has been granted prohibiting until investigation is had, the sale of copies of Tennyson's poems, published by Field, Osgood & Co., of Boston, and imported by booksellers in Glasgow.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The Russian Government has withdrawn its demand recently made on Switzerland, for the surrender of Nebeltjaff, a Russian criminal, who fled to that country for asylum.

A short time before the death of Mr. Burlingame the Chinese Ambassadors had their first audience with the Czar, to whom they were presented by Prince Gortschakoff.

Mr. Burlingame, introducing his fellow Ambassadors, addressed the Emperor as follows: "Sire—In the name of myself and my colleague, I have the honor to present a letter of the Emperor of China accrediting us to you and expressing wishes for the happiness and health of your Majesty and of the Imperial family, and for the prosperity of your subjects. Permit me to recall to mind the services of your able representative at Pekin, Gen. Viangoli, whose policy of conciliation contributed to inspire China with the wish to enter into the family of nations and leads her through me to declare her desire that the friendly relations between Russia and China which have existed for three centuries may be perpetuated.

To this the Emperor replied: It is agreeable to see you here, for you present fresh proofs of the pacific relations which unite Russia and China and which negotiations you are about to enter upon will draw closer. It is particularly agreeable to see the interests of China entrusted to a citizen of a State especially sympathetic with Russia.

The Embassy was received with all the honors accorded to diplomats of the highest rank.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.—The Procurer General on yesterday served a notice upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte to appear before the High Court to answer in the matter of the Victor Noir homicide.

A preliminary meeting of Americans was held last evening to take action in relation to the death of Mr. Burlingame. It was agreed to call a large meeting next Wednesday, to be presided over by Mr. Washburne, American Minister. Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Mass., will deliver the oration. The Diplomatic Corps will be invited.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count D'Aru, has written an official note to the French prelates at Rome directing that if the infallibility dogma is proclaimed, public opinion in France will compel the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Count D'Aru says the government is the guardian of the Roman Catholic religion by the Syllabus is to stay the game of those who both openly and secretly attack the Church.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 3.—The officers of the volunteer legion called on the Captain General to-day and formally offered their services in behalf of the Spanish cause. They are fully organized and ready to take the field.

Admiral Malcamp has sailed with five gunboats to watch the expedition reported to have left New York.

Two hundred and twenty-eight insurgents, commanded by James Martin, some armed with rifles and others with machetes, came from the Puerto Principe region yesterday and surrendered to the government authorities, near Villa Clara. One hundred and forty Spaniards presented themselves at Lamenos and Ricos and asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to Spain.

ITALY.

ROME, March 3.—The Ecumenical Council will be resumed next week. The Pope is confident of his ability to carry the proposition for infallibility.

BRUSSELS, March 3.—Dispatches from Rome say every effort is being made to induce the American Bishops to declare for Papal infallibility, but so far the Ultramontanes have not succeeded in securing their adhesion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 3.—*Evening.*—Consols 92⅝ for money; on account 92⅝@92¾. American securities quiet; '62s, 90⅜; '65, 89¾; '67, 88¼; Ten-forties 86. Eries, 21¼; I. C., 110¼; A. & G. W., 25¼. Stocks quiet.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—Five-twenty bonds firm at 95¼.

PARIS, March 3.—Bourse easier at 74 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 11¼; Orleans 11½; sales 10,000 bales. California white Wheat at 9s@9s 1d; red western No. 2 7s 6d; winter 8s 6d. Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn—No 2 mixed 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s 6d. Pork quiet at 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 64s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 56s. Turpentine 29s 6d. Naval stores unchanged.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow 46s. Sugar quiet. Turpentine firmer. Calcutta linseed quiet. Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 59½f.

HAVRE, March 3.—Cotton heavy at 136 francs on spot, 135 afloat.

THE CAPITAL.

February Disbursements—Invitation Accepted by the President—Louisiana Election Case—Naval Academy Visitors—The Lost Oneida.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1870.

FEBRUARY DISBURSEMENTS.

The expenditures of the Treasury Department for February were:

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,412,441
War	3,862,757
Navy	1,570,063
Pensions	5,250,000
Indians	203,227
Total	$16,298,488

The above does not include expenditures on account of principal and interest of public debt.

The customs receipts last week were $4,879,767.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The President accepted an invitation of citizens of Eastern Connecticut to attend the proposed grand mass meeting on Woodstock Common, on the 4th of July next, in honor of the day, and particularly in honor of the passage of the 15th Amendment. Hon. Steward L. Woodward and Hon. B. F. Butler will address the meeting.

The President, in accepting the invitation, which he did without qualification, said he hoped Congress would adjourn early, so he could go to Long Branch in June.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Messrs. Stevenson and Burdett, of the Sub-Committee on Elections, will make a majority report recommending that Mr. Sheldon, sitting member from New Orleans District, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Kerr will make a minority report that Mr. Hunt, contesting member, is entitled to the seat. Both reports will be made directly to the House, without previous submission to the entire Committee.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

A delegation from the National Tobacco Association held a lengthy consultation with Commissioner Delano to-day, and they advocated a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, arguing that an annual revenue of $25,000,000 would be thus obtained. They meet the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow.

NAVAL ACADEMY VISITORS.

The President selected the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at the Naval Academy in May: Thos. Cadwalader, N. J.; Stanley G. Trott, S. C.; Gen. F. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Jno. R. Bartlett, R. I.; Moses Taylor, N. Y.; Paul Dillingham, Wis., and Prof. H. B. Wilson, Minn.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAMERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate a draft of a bill for the better security of life on steamers, approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors. It includes all the essentialities of previous statutes and a large number of new and stringent provisions.

THE LOST ONEIDA.

Secretary Fish has received a dispatch from the United States Minister, dated Yokohoma, March 1st, stating that the wreck of the Oneida had been discovered and her armament will possibly be recovered. A thorough investigation is being held.

FAILED TO PAY.

The Secretary of State has informed Congress that Venezuela has failed to comply with her agreement to make payment of the principal and interest awarded to citizens of the United States by a mixed commission formed under the Convention of 1866.

SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce has concluded to recommend that the seal fisheries of Alaska be leased to a company recently organized for a term of twenty years, on certain pecuniary conditions.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., March 3.—River at a stand, with 28 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 28 degrees at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 3.—River falling slowly with about 8 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 33 at 6 P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 3.—River stationary with 5 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 32 at 6 P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 3.—River falling, with 4 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 37 at 6 P. M. W.

—At Elkhorn, Wisconsin: the trial of Dr. Duval for the murder of his wife excites great interest. The prisoner has appeared less hopeful as the case progressed, as much of its evidence is exceedingly damaging to him. At times he manifested deep emotion. His daughters and two sons are at his side in court. Prof. Mahla, of Chicago, who analyzed the stomach of the deceased, fully established the point that she died from the effects of strychnine, three fourths of a grain having been found in her stomach. It only remains to be proved whether she took it voluntarily or by the hand of another.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RINK.
GRAND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.
Many novel and interesting characters, among are
TOODLES,
OUR GERMAN COUSIN,
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THE GRECIAN BEND,
KEYSER AND HIS DOG,
and an endless variety of other comic and fancy characters.
Splendid Ice and Good Music.
CHAMPION SKATER
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WILL APPEAR.
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Fine French
CHINA AND GLASS.
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The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
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SPRING, 1870.
PRICES REDUCED.
40 INCHES wide tints at 75c. per roll.
GILT—a great variety at 50c. per roll.
GLAZED—Tints as low as 25c per roll.
ELEGANT French and American Paper Hangings, not open before, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
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New Wholesale and Retail Store,
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NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A first class Blank BOOK FINISHER. Steady employment. Address Box 1668 P. O., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PARTNER with a small capital, to go into the Tin business. This is a rare chance, as the location is one of the best in the city. Apply at No. 79 Centre avenue.

WANTED.—An experienced RED LEAD MANUFACTURER, one thoroughly acquainted with making Red Lead from the pig. None other need apply. Enquire at GAZETTE Office.

WANTED.—Fifty Coal and Ore Miners, no office fee to pay, and fare paid to the mines. Several Girls are wanted for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

TO-LET.

TO LET—HOUSE.—That desirable Dwelling House No. 30 Hemlock street, Allegheny, nearly new, containing 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with gas throughout. For terms &c., inquire of JAMES McKIRDY, No. 33 Hemlock street, or No. 180 Sandusky street.

TO-LET.—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen's sleeping rooms. Inquire at 154 Fourth Avenue.

TO LET.—Four Rooms on Washington street, Allegheny City, one square from railroad, where all accommodation trains stop. Inquire of J. H. CRATTY, GAZETTE Office.

TO LET.—The Large Store Room No. 96 Wylie Avenue, corner of Federal street, Pittsburgh. A. M. BROWN, 114 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT.—The Three Story BRICK WAREHOUSE in Church alley, rear of No. 180 Wood street, formerly occupied by Wm. Mundorf & Co. as a Broom Factory. Inquire of WATT, LANG & CO., No. 172 and 174 Wood St.

TO LET.—A Suit of Rooms comprising Two Large, well lighted front Rooms on 2nd floor. One large, well lighted front Room on 3rd floor. One large Hall with two ante-rooms on 4th floor. One Store Room, first floor, No. 93, in English's new building, Fourth avenue. For terms inquire of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., No. 98 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.—A ROOM in the rear Dispatch building, suitable for Job Printing Office. Inquire of C. BAER, on the premises.
Also, the COUNTING ROOM of the Daily Evening Mail, second floor of front Dispatch building. Inquire on the premises, or of MRS. J. HERON FOSTER, 203 South avenue, Allegheny City.

TO-LET.—STORE ROOMS.—The elegant store room in the Mercantile Library Building on Penn street, near Sixth street, will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of March, and are now offered for rent to desirable tenants. One of the stores is especially adapted for a first-class restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Also, to-let, the upper story of same building. Enquire of J. R. McCune, Union National Bank, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, or of FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSE.
One of the finest houses in the city, containing all MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, Water and Gas throughout. This house will be rented very low to a good tenant.
Apply at GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM, 86 Fifth Avenue, For particulars.

TO LET.
A large two-story
BRICK BUILDING,
Containing Eight Rooms, situate on Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Large Lot, Shrubbery, &c. Possession first of April. For terms inquire of
ISAAC STEWART,
Real Estate Agent,
134 Beaver Avenue,
Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLD IRON.—A large lot of Old Iron will be sold cheap. Call to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—Stock, Fixtures and good will of a first class Bakery and Confectionery, doing a good business, very cheap. Inquire at GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE.—That Desirable property situated on the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, on which is erected a Church building and one Two Story Brick Dwelling House. The Lot is 60 feet on Grant street and 70 feet on Sixth avenue. For terms, &c., inquire of L. KIM, No. 118 Smithfield street, or ERNEST WESSEL, Sixth avenue, near the premises.

FOR SALE.—2 Brick Houses, Nos. 73 and 75 Logan street, and one back of 75 on Carpentey's alley. They will be sold low for cash. Inquire of C. SACKETT, 197 Bedford avenue.

FOR SALE.—MARE and BUGGY.—A fine Mare six years old, well broke to saddle or harness; good for family use. Buggy of Eastern manufacture and almost as good as new. Inquire at 297 Liberty street, or 15 Ninth street.

FOR SALE.—$3,300 will buy TWO GOOD FRAME HOUSES, four rooms each, and lot No. 19 Boyle street, Allegheny, near north avenue. Rents will pay ten per cent. and taxes. Terms—$1,800 down, balance in two payments. Enquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—1 Steam Engine 10 by 30, in good running order, with Shafting, Gearing, Walking Beam and connecting Rods, all as good as new. Also, TWO 12-INCH LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, TWO 8-INCH LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS. Will be sold low. Can be seen at the Works of the Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company, West Newton, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Stock and Fixtures, LEASE AND GOOD WILL, of a first-class Grocery, doing a good business. The undersigned being engaged in other business is the reason for selling. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
ONE SET OF HAMILTON'S PATENT MULAY SAW HANGINGS complete, including Saw. These Hangings are nearly new. Price $150. Address MORRISON & HARMS, No. 386 River Avenue, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.—BIDWELL ST. PROPERTY.—Lot 135½ feet front on Bidwell street, between Western avenue and Fayette street, by 211 feet in depth, with privilege of 20 feet alley, on which lot is a double TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING of thirteen rooms and bath room. All modern improvements throughout the house. On the lot is also a good Frame Stable. The property will be sold as a whole, or divided into two parts. Inquire of TIERNAN & HAY, No. 80 4th avenue.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—No. 297 Franklin street, Allegheny City. The lot is 24 by 130 feet. The building is a two-story, with a finished Garret; contains 8 Rooms; Bathroom, with hot and cold Water; has Marble Mantels; inside Shutters, Saloon, Parlor, wide Hall, Slate Roof, and has been built one year. Inquire of JOHN A. COCHRAN, No. 230 Hamilton street, Allegheny City, or at 200 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—On Ohio avenue, near Irwin avenue, TWO BRICK HOUSES on lot No. 333 Ohio avenue. The front house has 6 Large Rooms, Gas and Water, well finished and complete, with yard in front. The house in the rear of same fronts on a 24 feet paved alley, contains 5 Rooms Hall, &c. This property is located in a fast improving portion of the Second ward, Allegheny. Will be sold low and on terms to suit the purchaser. For further information apply to W. P. PRICE, 21 Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly executed.
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FOR SALE.—DWELLING.—That three story BRICK DWELLING, desirably located, No. 66 River avenue, Allegheny City, containing ten rooms and bath room, hot and cold water in first and second story, gas in all the rooms, range in kitchen. Being situated on corner of Grey's alley. It is well lighted and ventilated. Possession April 1st.
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200 LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Situate nearly adjoining the Borough of Birmingham and South Pittsburgh, and within fifteen minutes walk of Carson street cars. Nearly 500 lots have lately been sold here, a good many of which have been built upon. Only about 200 remain that are offered for sale by the originals, which can now be paid for by paying a small amount down on each Lot, and the balance in one, two and three years. Prices of Lots now range from $275 to $500. Apply to E. McLAIN & CO., 104 Fourth avenue.

PERSONAL.—All persons seeking HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER." It is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail FREE to any requesting it. Persons cannot fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

WHEN it was announced in this journal, three weeks ago, that Mr. W. W. IRWIN, ex State Treasurer and Treasurer elect, had refused in writing to testify under oath before the Treasury Investigating Committee, and that he would persist in his refusal, the truth of our statement was denied by a city print which is notorious for its own impudent mendacity. The same print, the *Commercial*, now publishes his reiterated refusal, without acknowledgment or comment. The truth never answers its purpose.

THE scandalous revelations at Washington, in the matter of the sale of cadetships by Congressmen, will have the effect, we trust, of bringing about a radical change in the mode of making the appointments. In most cases, we have no doubt, that members have exercised their discretion legitimately and disinterestedly, but the evidences of not rare exceptions to this rule is plain and strong. We should favor, therefore, a legal requirement that the members should in all cases offer the cadetship for the competition of the youth of his district, the appointment to be given to the one found to be best qualified intellectually if not physically, and the election to be made by a competent committee of citizens appointed for that purpose. Many appointments have of late years been made in this way, much to the satisfaction not only of the public but of the Academic authorities who have always favored this class for obvious reasons.

THE COUNCILS of Washington have passed a bill the effect of which is to put all quiet and orderly persons on an equality as to the right to claim an entrance and accommodation in any licensed hotel, tavern, restaurant, ordinary sample room, tippling house, saloon or eating house, irrespective of race or color, and subjects any person violating the law to a fine of fifty dollars for each violation thereof. Half the penalty goes to the informer. The bill only requires the signature of the Mayor to become a law. It occasions considerable excitement. Is not this a foolish movement, and one more likely to do harm than good? Let the personal rights of everybody be shielded by law; but neither municipal, State nor national lawgivers have any right to prescribe laws to social life and habits, or to invade the domain of tastes and prejudices. If this law and ordinance should be sustained by the Courts and enforced, it could be made, under the provision that half the fine goes to the informer, to shut up any hotel in Washington.

WHAT ONE YEAR HAS DONE.

One year ago this day at noon, President Grant was inaugurated at the Capitol. One-fourth of his official term has now expired. Let us see what his administration has done, in the faithful execution of its great trust!

It has paid off eighty-eight millions of dollars of the public debt.

It has largely increased the public revenues, without adding new forms of taxation.

It has largely decreased the public expenditures, without detriment to the National interests in any department.

It has advanced the value of our depreciated currency from 132 to 116, bridging over one full half of its margin below the par of coin.

It has brought up the market value of our bonded debt, from 86@88, to 97@par and even a premium in gold.

It has conducted the finances of the Government and people, from their former condition of qualified bankruptcy, to the very verge of a general specie resumption, and this without any crisis or marked public or private distress.

It has completed the radical reconstruction of all the Southern State Governments on republican principles, finally and happily tranquilizing the peoples lately in armed rebellion against the Federal authority.

It has restored the full Southern representation in Congress, with two exceptions which now await only a technical approval.

It has assisted in the final establishment of that great, cardinal, underlying principle on which alone free republican institutions can stand—the absolute equality of all men—citizens of the republic—in personal and political rights.

It enters upon its second year, enjoying the increased confidence of the American people, and the enhanced respect of the civilized world.

The problems of a year ago are become certainties to day, and the promises of the beginning are seen to be already redeemed.

Let the future be judged by the past!

TREASURY REFORM.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is evidently resolved to give to the people a brilliant illustration of How Not to Do It, on the Treasury question. But Senators are themselves in a muddle, when it comes to a choice of expedients. The House bill, which now awaits the definite action of the other body, accomplishes a vast deal more than we had expected from this Legislature—not so much as we should like but vastly more than is acceptable to the Coalition now ruling the Senate. A substitute has therefore been offered, by a Senator who does not honor the county of Lancaster, which would result in just nothing at all, since practically it merely reiterates the absolute discretion of the Sinking Fund Commissioners—and leaves it still absolute. Another substitute, offered by Mr. Wallace, is decidedly better than Billingfelt's, since it really does go about half way toward covering the demands of the situation. It compels a strict definition of the line between the sinking and general funds, and seems well adapted to secure the former from the encroachments which, from year to year, have gobbled up annually large sums from that source to apply to current temporary deficiencies in the general revenue. As a measure for the more effectual protection of the Sinking Fund, therefore, we think well of the Wallace bill. But that is all there is of it. It does not even pretend to touch the control of the general funds, or to regulate the use or the abuse of the unexpended balances, about which this Coalition of Treasury Reformers have made such a pother. In this regard, both the Billingfelt and Wallace propositions leave the incoming Treasurer's hands as free as any Treasurer's have ever been, even his own during that memorable year about the transactions of which he now flatly refuses to testify. And this is precisely the object which this Reforming Coalition have in view. They will not enact any law which in effect shall deprive Treasurer Irwin of the free control, as before, of every dollar of his balances on hand.

Gentlemen of the Coalition, you have elected your Treasurer upon the cry of Treasury Reform. Now let the people see your reforms!

Messrs. Billingfelt, Kerr and Lowry, you were chosen as Republican Senators from strong Republican constituencies. You bolted the regular nomination by your party, of an unobjectionable, because a faithful and competent, Treasurer, and shook hands with the Democracy to elect another man whose previous record was, to say the least, not good, and who now flatly refuses to answer to legitimate enquiries on oath. You did this because—we take your word for it—MACKEY had made an improper use of his unexpended balance, and IRWIN neither would, nor should, nor could do so if he were inclined, and you pledged yourselves to all the needful legislation to dry up this private and personal use or abuse of the unexpended balance for ever. Now where are the measures that you promised? The people want measures, not men, and you give them a new man and no measures whatever. You who had votes enough to reform the office-holder, have the same votes to reform the office itself. When and how are you going to do it? We shall see! And the people are not blind!

THE TENDENCY OF POWER.

This country is steadily, necessarily and inevitably drifting towards centralization. As the populated territory over which our government holds sway expands; as the municipal and corporate forces to be regulated and controlled grow larger, stronger and more numerous; as individual and combined enterprises spring up, many of which reach to and affect numerous States, and often prove too strong for their necessarily local legislation; and when charters granted in Maryland or Iowa can be and are made to operate in any other and in numbers of other States, a great Central Power, possessing the attributes of undisputed sovereignty and universal jurisdiction is felt to be a necessity in which people must, whether cheerfully or reluctantly, acquiesce.

An able writer, in speaking of this tendency of things, compares this government to a porcelain vase in which an oak tree is planted, and which can easily bear the expansion of the infant vegetable giant for a time; but, by and by, its expansive forces will burst the vase. The simile is a pretty one, but not accurate, and does not fit that to which it is applied. It is true that a few years ago, when Mr. BUCHANAN thought that the government, over which he was placed in an evil hour, was but a porcelain vase, possessing no capabilities of expansion, and having no power to coerce a recusant State, that imaginary vase did break, but only to reveal that it held within itself vitality, force and expansive powers sufficient for any emergency. The events of the succeeding administration proved that our government was anything else than a porcelain vase.

"Constitutions are not made: THEY GROW," is an aphorism than which none is more true or profound. Our country is growing rapidly; so is our Constitution. We should suppose that a written organic law would necessarily be rigid and inflexible; but it is not so. Man cannot arrest that which God has set in motion; and when the chain is found to be too short, we have to add links to it, as in the case of the XIVth and XVth amendments.

The old Federal party were condemned in their day by the popular sense of the country because they wanted to invest a child with the armor of a giant. Then the people to be governed were comparatively few, and the forces to be held in check were feeble, local in their character, and not beyond the power of State legislation; now we have a vast population; and the powers of corporations are so mighty and far reaching that State laws are utterly inadequate to their control. By common consent, therefore, the people turn to the supreme government of the nation as their guardian, as the only power competent to the work of regulating the tremendous, yet for the most part beneficent, forces which advancing civilization has set in motion.

As States multiply, the relative power of the great central regulator is relatively increased; and when the number of States shall be increased to sixty or seventy—as will be the case ere this generation passes away—they will be regarded as little more than so many local police organisms. In the earlier days of the Republic they were rightly regarded as possessed of sovereign powers, and only subordinate in a few things. In the South this attribute of sovereignty was claimed to be absolute, and hence arose our late troubles. But that heresy died with slavery, for the security of which it was asserted and maintained.

We not are discussing the right or the wrong, the desirableness or the undesirableness of this irresistible tendency of things, but only pointing to the fact. We smile at the story of Canute commanding the inflowing tide to stop before it reached the chair which he had set upon the sand; but a reiteration of the doctrines which were sound seventy years ago would be as idle to-day as was the mandate of that old-time monarch. Things will move, and we must be content to move with them, even if they do bear us more and more towards centralization. One thing, however, we do know, and that is that the country is freer to-day than it was when the resolutions of '98 dominated American politics. It was not State rights nor State sovereignty that broke the manacles of the slave, or delivered us from the curse of a currency of only local value. State sovereignty could never have given us railways to the Pacific, nor governed and controlled the mighty corporate powers necessary for such works. All that can be said on the subject is, that both men and things can, and do, and must adjust themselves to ever changing circumstances.

THE Lebanon *Courier* says: A number of Democratic iron men of this State have issued an address, in which they express surprise at the unanimity with which Democratic Congressmen recently voted for free trade. Their surprise shows that they are but little acquainted with the political history of the country. The Democratic party has uniformly given its influence for free trade, and while hypocritically professing hostility to England, has offered the weight of its organization to build up British manufacturers at the expense of American industry. It is true that in the campaign of 1844, and it may be on other occasions where they thought it political policy to do so, they *pretended* in Pennsylvania not to be hostile to protection, but the Pennsylvanian they elected in that memorable campaign gave the casting vote which repealed the protective tariff of '42 and supplanted it with the British tariff of '46. The Democratic iron men, therefore, who at this day express surprise at the party's support of free trade show a lamentable ignorance on the subject which so greatly involves their prosperity and the prosperity of the country.

MEETINGS of the bar in Allegheny and Philadelphia have been held on the subject of the increase of the judicial force. As to the Supreme Court, it is clear there should be an addition of one judge and no more.

The Oneida Disaster.

We have the following additional details of the loss of this ship and the larger part of her crew, in the Yellow sea: The steamer left her anchorage about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the accident occurred at 7 the same evening. The United States Minister visited her in the forenoon and received the usual salute, and the guns were reloaded with the expectation of replying to a salute from a Russian gunboat to Mr. DELONG. The salute, however, was not given, and the guns remained loaded. As the *Oneida* steamed out of the harbor the crews of the various vessels and men at work in the port gave cheers and wished her a happy voyage. On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and steam blown off. While the officers were at dinner at about 7 o'clock, the lookout man shouted "steamer lights ahead," and a midshipman gave the order to port helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief that she had not observed the *Oneida*, although her lights were burning brightly. The steamer, which proved to be the *Bombay* of the Peninsular and Oriental line, came right on and struck the *Oneida* on the starboard side, abaft the gangway, about half way between the main and mizzen rigging. A hole was cut through which the whole interior was visible. The binnacle, wheel and rudder were carried away, and two men, standing at the wheel, were instantly killed. The *Bombay* did not stop after crashing through the *Oneida*, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back. Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one lifeboat was available, the others having been crushed. The lifeboat was manned by Dr. Stoddart, the boatswain and fifteen of the crew. Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged the *Oneida* sunk—within ten minutes after she was struck. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the *Bombay*. They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship, the officers gathered around Captain Williams, who was heard to say if the ship went down he would go with her. The lifeboat was obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped. After pulling about for awhile the crew of the lifeboat, seeing none of the crew floating, not one of the 160 who went down, unwillingly bent their boat's head landward, about five miles distant. On landing the natives kindly treated them, and they obtained the assistance of a guide and started to walk to Yokohoma, which they reached at daylight the next morning. The Bombay was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck, and succeeded in saving thirty nine men, who had got into a cutter which floated when the ship went down. Several other vessels, one with Minister DeLong on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved. The Japanese Government sent boats and apparatus to search for the wreck, and, if necessary, to buoy the spot. The passengers on board the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard the calamity that had befallen the vessel they had struck, but declare they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stay by them, or minute guns fired. A Naval Court has been demanded by the Captain of the Bombay. The officers and men of the Oneida numbered 176, only fifty-six of whom, including Dr. Stoddart and two junior officers, survive the disaster.

A second dispatch is said to have been received by Secretary Boutwell to day with reference to the reported loss of the Oneida, to the effect that of the whole ship's company but twelve persons were saved. Neither this dispatch nor any other gives any names, but Secretary Fish has telegraphed on for fuller particulars, and an answer is expected early to morrow morning.

The Oneida had a number of midshipmen on board who were coming home to pass an examination for promotion.

As a vessel of war she was looked upon as second to none of her class in the navy, and it was her crews that bore off the first honors in the great Anglo-American boat race in the harbor of Yokohoma a year or so ago. At the time of the disaster she was on her way home, having cruised in Chinese waters for the past three years.

The officer commanding the ill-fated Oneida, Edward P. Williams, was a native of Maine, and was about 42 years of age. He entered the naval service as a midshipman September 9, 1847. During the late war, when ranking as a lieutenant, he participated in the engagement on the Ogechee river, Florida. He also covered the landing of the Federal troops at Pocotaligo. In the expedition up the St. Johns river, he penetrated as far as Lake Enterprise and captured the Confederate steamer Governor Morton. Lieutenant Williams belonged to the naval forces engaged in the siege of Fort Sumter. He took part in the several engagements with the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, and was with the Chicora in the successful effort to drive them from the wreck of the Keokuk. During a night attack on Fort Sumter Lieutenant Williams was captured by the garrison. He was sent to Charleston and afterwards to Columbia, S. C., and suffered imprisonment over a year. After his exchange he was assigned to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard. His present commission, as commander, dated from July 25, 1866. His whole sea service was fifteen years. He was a brave and efficient officer and popular with his brother officers and the men under his command.

Lieutenant Stewart was born in Pennsylvania, June 30, 1840. He received his appointment as Midshipman, September 22, 1857. During the late war he was attached to the sloop St. Louis, which was detailed on special service. From that vessel he was transferred to the steamer Iroquois. He was promoted to Lieutenant Commander July 25, 1868.

Master John R. Phelan was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy, June 12, 1866. He received a commission as Midshipman, and was attached to the Iroquois on the Asiatic station, and was subsequently transferred to the Oneida.

AN interesting case (Hickman vs. Hickman) has just been decided in Ohio. This was a libel for divorce brought by the wife, who alleges "three acts of violence and general unkind treatment" on the part of her husband. There seems to have been only one serious assault; but Judge Force, who gave a very elaborate and interesting opinion, held that this was sufficient to warrant a decree of divorce. "When," he said, "the barrier of reverence which surrounds a lady's person is once broken through by a blow; when a husband has once found it a possible thing to strike his wife, what guaranty is there that he will not do it again?" Certainly this is a case in which a woman should be left at entire liberty to judge for herself; and no law should compel her, against her own judgment, to risk a repetition of violence.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* thus comments on the recent hostilities in the "war of the blondes" in that city: "We shall congratulate ourselves if the exit of the last of the shows depending for success upon the exhibition of female charms shall be so hedged about with infamy as to finally and forever nauseate the last remnant of the patrons of the nude drama in Chicago. We trust that the next attempt to revive it in our midst will irretrievably sink into ruin and destruction any manager, old or new, weak or strong, who shall attempt to inflict upon a long-suffering community any further exhibition of animate nakedness."

GENERAL SHERIDAN himself says of the horse which he rode at Winchester: Rienzi was given me by the late Colonel Campbell, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, at Rienzi, Miss., (whence his name,) in July, 1862. At that time he was rising three years old, and gave promise of great strength and vigor. I always regarded him as having been presented by Colonel Campbell on behalf of his regiment, notwithstanding the fact that Colonel Campbell was said to have owned him personally. He is a thoroughbred Black Hawk, has but two white spots upon him, one on his forehead and one upon his right hind pastern.

NEARLY 600,000 of the fifty cent currency sheets, new money, have been destroyed at the Treasury Department, never having been issued on account of being successfully counterfeited. The paper and the amount paid to the bank note company amounts to over $50,000. A large sum to lose on account of counfeiters.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL in urging the immediate passage of the Funding bill, says the improvement in American credit abroad has been so rapid within the past few weeks that his confidence in the ability to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest is greatly stregthened.

BROWNSVILLE.

Up the Monongahela—A Lively Town—Who Lives There And What They Do—Rambling Notes of Things in General.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 3, 1870.

A high hill on one side, a broad river on the other, a narrow strip of land intervening, covered with houses straggling along for more than a mile and the reader has a photograph of the physical appearance of Brownsville, the largest town on the headwaters of the Monongahela. At noonday the most partial resident never claimed for it great attractiveness. Under a faint and flickering gas light, on a cheerless wintry night, its aspect is not materially improved, and the sojourner seeing it then, for the first time, is not particularly inspired with the sight. They say however it is much prettier at another season when the trees are in full foliage, the hillside covered with verdure, and all enveloped in the beauty which Summer always brings. "They say" is excellent authority and it may be so although at any time a powerful effort of the imagination would be required to regard it as a very desirable place of residence.

There are three small towns or boroughs which to the foreigner are known as Brownsville. Brownsville proper, and Bridgeport on the east bank, and west Brownsville, over the river. A meandering brook, spanned by an iron bridge, separates the first two named. West Brownsville is connected with the others by a wooden bridge, and is the smallest of the three. As with our own cities, consolidation don't seem to prosper, although the interests of all are identical.

In dividing the land on the east bank, the most has been made of a small place Hence, one main thoroughfare, extending through both boroughs, with cross streets like angel's visits, few and far between, answers for travel. They have a very economical pavement for the side walks,—the centre of the street is mud and rock. Each property holder has consulted his own taste, and a Mosaic pattern is the result. Sometimes a slippery slab, convex side up, about four inches wide, suffices. In other places large flat stones, or round boulders, with intervening break-neck gullies, do duty. They are economical, and, besides, encourage the professions, by making business more lively with the surgeons. An excellent idea, that, of the forefathers!

In the construction of the houses almost every style of architecture is exhibited Some of them are of a first class order, and display taste as well as means. The public buildings, churches, &c., are especially worthy of notice. With the rest, however, there is great room for improvement. It don't seem to be a good location for a knight of the brush and paint pot. The people are primitive in their principles, apparently. They appear to have a horror of paint, either as a restorer of faded beauty, humanly speaking, or as an improvement and preservative of their houses. The greater portion of these seem to have ever been utterly innocent of coloring except that which nature and time have bestowed. Some of the houses for want of room below are perched away up on the hillside, and are very suggestive of "mansions in the skies." People dwell in these aerial habitations it is said. There is no reason to doubt that. But when one gazes skyward and includes them in his vision, the wonder is how people get there, and once up, how they get back, from the clouds—not to think of the anxiety and care which must be exercised to prevent a disastrous fall from such a hight.

The town is illuminated in the daytime by the sun. At night an attempt is made to supply "old Sol's" labors by gaslight. They have a gas works which don't work all the time—at least it would seem so. The visitor when he becomes acquainted with the peculiarities of the place will not be surprised to see lamps in the same house which is supposed to be supplied with gas. Neither will it astonish him to be suddenly enveloped in darkness. It is said by the people to be a well known failing with the "works" to "gin eout" just when the aeriform fluid is most needed. It is not known why this is, but the townspeople say it is, and they ought to know.

"The principal business is making whisky and the principal pleasure drinking it," was the reply I received to an inquiry. It seems like a slander, and yet not so much so with the fumes of the fluid filling the air, and distilleries and saloons in countless numbers. The article is reported good, but the report that old topers here have constant visions of Elysian fields is probably somewhat overdrawn. They doubtless *have* visions though occasionally, if not oftener. Whether libellous or not, however, one fact is hardly disputable. Business is not always conducted here on strict temperance principles. How could it be in the face of whisky establishments, more in number than any other town in the western part of the State can boast of. But notwithstanding that, there is a great deal of business transacted in Brownsville. In this respect it's ahead of any Western Pennsylvania town proportionately. It has two banks, several insurance companies, two of the most complete machine shops in the country, two large boat yards, one glass factory, five hotels, of which the Bar House is perhaps the best, and stores and groggeries of all grades, which would not be out of place in a corporation of Metropolitan pretensions. Neither are educational affairs neglected. A flourishing Female Seminary is both an ornament and pride of the town. The public schools are up to the first grade and in the hands of able and experienced educators; and a movement is now on foot looking to the establishment of a Mercantile Library and Reading Room. Then, in a moral way, the churches are a pleasing commentary. Every denomination is represented. The buildings will compare favorably with any of our fashionable city temples. The Bridgeport M. E. Church, of which Rev. S. W. Horner is pastor, is especially worthy of mention. It is a neat brick structure and a very attractive specimen of church architecture. Some of our city congregations might exchange buildings with this and be the gainers.

And last, but not least, there is Seth T. Hurd and the *Clipper*. It's a question though whether that should be ranked among the religious elements of the town. Who has not heard of Hurd? Those who hav'nt should atone for such ignorance by an immediate subscription to the *Clipper*, two dollars per annum, and pay in advance too, or they'll soon have heard of Hurd oftener than is desirable.

Altogether its a busy, bustling, active town. There's one thing keeps it back—the lack of railroad facilities. Such an enterprise would pay immensely. It's strange capitalists don't learn by experience. How much did Pittsburgh lose by neglecting the Allegheny Valley so long? And the Monongahela is a better field. There is no better opportunity for railroad enterprise and no finer prospect for "pay." Any one who takes a trip up the river will be astonished at the freight and travel moving up and down. As a speculation or a solid investment, a good railroad through that region, with proper connections east and west, is not much inferior to a gold mine or flowing well. It is pleasant to note that some capitalists appreciate this opening and are trying to improve it. For the benefit of our city and the development of this rich valley, not to say for their own pockets, it is to be hoped their efforts will be crowned with a speedy success.

During the winter an effort has been made to supply, in a measure, the literary tastes of the people by a course of lectures. The experiment was a novelty, and at the outset was almost blasted by the opening lecture of Griswold the "Fat Contributor." Neither man or lecture were satisfactory in any degree. The subsequent entertainments, however, were more successful, and afforded pleasure as well as instruction.

A little breeze was stirred up a few weeks ago by the appearance of an individual who claimed some of the best property in the town by virtue of his lineal descent from Brown, its first owner. A plentiful harvest of litigation was expected by legal gentlemen who accompanied him. The generous stranger, however, exhibited his magnanimity by refusing to proceed at once. With commendable liberality he gave notice that a respite of a month or so would be given all settlers on *his* property to peaceably retire, and then —. The people are wonderfully alarmed, of course, but I didn't hear that any had taken advantage of the gentleman's offer. In fact it is possible they won't. Some of them are more anxious to be put out. So far as could be ascertained they sleep "well o' nights" and have lost nothing in weight or appetite, notwithstanding the impending crisis. How careless some people are!

They have the "oldest inhabitant" here. That may be said boldly without fear of successful contradiction. Mother Eva Linn rejoices in the experiences of five score years and seven. She is still hale and hearty. The venerable matron thinks it a small task to pedestrianate six or seven miles over a country road, and does so often. Think of that, ye fashionable belles. In justice, however, to both parties, in making this comparison, it should be remembered the elderly female never tried one of her walks under the weight of a modern chignon and an exquisite Grecian Bend. She would fail if she did. She knows that fact, and wisely never attempts such a trial.

Speaking of persons, that calls up Judge Duncan, genial, jovial and true now, as when he sat on the bench. Our honored friend seems to have lost none of his former spirit, and as the years increase, only increases in goodness of disposition. His friends are ever increasing and cannot be numbered. Happy as the past, may his future ever be.

And just here a word should be recorded of the people. Whatever defect the sojourner may observe in the town, a want of hospitality is not one of them. Cold hearted, frigid, fashionable formality has no place here. Truer and more generously hospitable people it would be hard to find anywhere. The stranger is made to feel at home and heartily welcome. The change from city style and empty modernized pretentions, is refreshing and well repays a visit to this suburban town.

A hopeful sign of the place is the large circulation enjoyed by the old *Gazette*, Nearly everybody takes it and everybody reads it. No better evidence of commendable characteristics in people could be had.

Communication is had with Pittsburgh by the "Old Line," as it is familiarly known. There are now three boats in the consolidation and the supply is still hardly sufficient for the demand. Though not as good as a railroad, yet much is due to the corporation for their efforts to develop the resources of this rich valley. And they have been handsomely rewarded, as they should be. One peculiarity in the management of the line is the gentlemanly bearing and efficiency of the men in charge. To this in a great measure is attributable the success of the company. The Brownsville agency, the principal headquarters of the upper Monongahela, is in care of W. W. Auld, Esq, an affable and accomplished gentleman, and an official of rare business tact and enterprise—qualities which have made him popular alike with patrons and proprietors. He is assisted by Mr. John D. Worrell, pleasant and companionable, who has proven an invaluable aid in the management of the extensive business which falls under his supervision. As for the rest, taking the "Elisha Bennett" as a standard of the boats, Captain Carmack, an experienced, careful, thoroughly reliable riverman, as commander, with the courteous and accommodating John A. Dales, Esq., doing the honors of the office, travelers that way have reason to be congratulated upon their good fortune.

I intended to say something of the scenery of this up country, which is really magnificent, but the extent to which these rambling notes have spun out prevents that, and the mention of many other items of interest. There must be a "pull up," as the elder Weller says somewhere, So with the remark to sum up all, that Brownsville is "a right smart town," [which is not so original that it may not have been said before,] I'll follow the venerable coachman's advice just here and sign, H.

THE New York *Commercial* says a vigilance committee exists in that city, which will soon put to the District Attorney a few questions touching certain untried murderers now in custody.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES
Surgeon Sponges. Fine Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. Handsome Veil Sponges For the Toilet.
Three cases just received this day, which makes the FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Sold by the string, single ounce, or single sponge. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our large and splendid assortment, as we have every variety. Sold at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases: less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak and disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the unarmed and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

NOTICES.

☞TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 25 Seventh (late Irwin) street, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSSLER,
Secretary.
e28:u75

☞ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company will be held at the office of said Company, corner of Eighth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7TH, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attending to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. F. LANG,
Secretary.
f23:u55

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1870.

☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
J. W. DAVITT,
Cashier.
f 25:u63

☞OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.
JAMES H WEIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, March 14th, for the ERECTION OF EIGHTH U. P. CHURCH BUILDING. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Alderman E. S. Morrow, 74 Penna. Avenue. Right to reject all bids reserved. mh3:u87

ICE!

ICE!

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., for the ICE ON PARK LAKE.

Proposals are to be for the ice in bulk, and are to be left with the undersigned at City Hall.

By order of the Park Commission,
J. R. OXLEY, Secretary.
mh3-u84

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

BLACK AND COL'D DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
SILK POPLINS.
New Spring Delaines,
Black and Colored Alpacca Poplins,
Black and Colored American Poplins,
Balmoral and Gored Skirts.
Long and Square Shawls.
Extra Good Bargains in
CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.
At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos,
At 10c, Light and Dark Calicos,
At 60c., Balmoral Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT $1.00 A PAIR,
BLACK AND COL'D KID GLOVES,
A Great Bargain.
At 18 3-4c., White Damask Towels,
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts,
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen,
At 12 1-2c., Extra Wide Linen Toweling.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts,
Table Damasks and Table Napkins.
NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW SPRING
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL.)
A CHOICE STOCK OF
French and Irish Poplins,
LACE CURTAINS,
CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS.
fe28

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1870.

GOVERNMENT. SALE!

By authority of the Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M., at the Custom House aforesaid, that portion of the Marine Hospital Lot which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, running parallel with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facilities for moving freight in any direction—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forming the upper line, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passing over the ground; Freble street forms the lower boundary while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at time and place of sale.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.
mh3:u88

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
MORGANSTERN & CO'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80
MARKET STREET.
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLARS and
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.
FULL ASSORTMENT
STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
NAPKINS and TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern prices. mh4

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.
NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fe8

ELGIN WATCHES,
HOWARD WATCHES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
U. S. WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases. Every Watch warranted by special certificate. The best Watches IN THE WORLD for the price. Call and examine them at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
fe26

L. B. FULTON..........O. J. M'GANN
FULTON & M'GANN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures. Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptl attended to.

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.
To McKee & Douglass shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infinging upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe J. C. ANDERSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
ja24:MWF

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Allegheny.
mh1:u78

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
ja29:u27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, P

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS. &c.
CARPETS.
REDUCED.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades.
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
fe8:d&T

NEW CARPETS.
Reduction in Prices
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
fe26

NEW CARPETS
AT
POSITIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES
We are now receiving our
NEW SPRING STOCK!
Unsurpassed for extent and variety. Comprising the newest and best patterns in
English and American Brussels and Tapestry Carpets.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C.,
Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the lowest prices of last year. This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, renders our New Stock worth the attention of purchasers.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS.
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
fe24 (SECOND FLOOR.)

REDUCTION IN
CARPETS
For a Short Time to Prepare for
SPRING TRADE.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Have marked their goods down below last season's prices. Full lines of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Druggets, &c.,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
Rare bargains can be secured by those anticipating their wants by taking advantage of the inducements offered by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
fe1

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.
Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.
A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.
ja31:135

THE
BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY COMPANY,
Are now offering in their Retail Department, in connection with their full manufactures line of
TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS,
Carvers, Butchers,'
Bread And Pocket Knives.
A very extensive assortment of
RAZORS,
Made expressly for their trade by the best English manufacturers.
BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street.
fe23

JOS. SPENCER..JAS. McKAY..ROBT. LIDDELL
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.
fe4:163

PRICES REDUCED OF RUBBER Belting, Hose and Steam Packing, of Boston Belting Co.'s manufacture. A redection of say 10 per cent. from card rates from March 1st. The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
mar1 Agents for Boston Belting Co.

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Gas Lighting Committee.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh—GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Gas Lighting beg leave respectfully to report that during the year 1869, ending January 1, 1870, there has been consumed for city purposes 22,925,009 cubic feet of Gas as follows:

		Cubic feet.
In Public Lamps		20 226,809
In Mayor's Office		434,700
Watch House		208,000
Market House		1,331,700
City Hall		260 500
Water Works		473,300
		22,925,009
Less furnished without charge		12 500,000
		10,425 009
At per 1,000 cubic feet, 75c		$7,818 75
National tax, 25c. per 1,000 cubic feet on all, (22,925,609)		5,731 25
82 Posts and Lamps erected during the year, $50		4,100 00
Repairs to the Lamps and Posts during the year		1,022 89
		18,672 89
The appropriation for 1869 was	$20,000 00	
Less transferred to appropriation No. 7	3 618 31	16,381 69
Leaving a deficiency of		$2,291 20

Which will have to be paid out of the present year's appropriation. The whole number of Posts and Lamps erected during the year 1869 as reported by the Captain of the Watch up to the first of January last, is 780, but at the Gas Office their count is about 800. In order to clear up this discrepancy, the Company have commenced an examination of their maps, and a recount on the streets, and in a short time will have the two counts to harmonize.

Read and ordered to be printed one time in the papers authorized to do the city printing.

FEBRUARY 28, 1870. mh4

AN ORDINANCE amending the Ordinance on Markets.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That so much of section 7 of the Ordinance on Markets (on page 257 of New City Code) as provides that "the rents of Butchers' Stalls shall be collected monthly, and all other stands, weekly, in advance," shall be amended to read as follows: "The rent of Butchers and Fish Stands shall be collected quarterly, in advance; Coffee and Market Gardeners' Stands monthly, in advance; and all others weekly in advance. When the Market Gardeners' Stands are unoccupied by the lessees, or some one in their employment, in their own regular business, the officers of the markets shall be at liberty to place other dealers thereon, for which regular daily rates shall be collected."

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. mh

AN ORDINANCE appointing new Viewers on opening of Greensburg Turnpike.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open the Greensburg Turnpike, from Butler to 45th street; and to appraise damages and assess benefits James Irwin, Wm. Scott and Alfred Harrison are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 28th day of Febuary, A. D. 1870

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. mh2

NOTICE.
In the Matter of Opening Roup Street.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list made by the Viewers for the opening of Roup street has been filed in my office for collection; that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney,
No. 106 Fifth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23, 1870. fe24:u59

NOTICE.
In the Matter of Opening of Atwood Street.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list made by the viewers in the opening of Atwood street has been filed in my office for collection; that if said assessments are not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE.
City Attorney,
No. 106 Fifth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23, 1870 fe24:u60

ALLEGHENY.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 19, 1870.

NOTICE!!

Owners of Real Estate, west of Federal street, who have failed to comply with the Registry Law, are hereby notified that they will be required to return descriptions of their property for registry (to present deeds or title papers) to this office within the space of thirty days from the date of this advertisement; otherwise they will be held liable to the penalties set forth in the clause of act herewith appended.

EXTRACT FROM REGISTRY ACT.

State Laws, 1869, *Page* 644.

* * * Should the duty of registering property be neglected or omitted, or not be complied with as promptly as may be deemed necessary to insure the early completion of the plans, then after one month's notice, by public advertisement in the official papers of the city, to the owners of real estate in said city not registered, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered on the property, should they fail to have such record made, then and in that case they shall be subject to a fine of Five Dollars for each month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement; and in case the same be neglected for the space of six months, a lien for the accumulated fines and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal claims are now or may be hereafter by law collected; the said fines to be paid into the City Treasury; the notice to parties failing to register property may be given so as to embrace the property of any particular ward or section, or any number of wards, or the city at large. * * *

CHARLES DAVIS,
fe19.u46 CITY ENGINEER.

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S GREAT FINAL
CLOSING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
Is Now in Progress at
BARKER'S,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET.
Every article has been reduced in price, and must be sold in 30 days. Sale exclusively for Cash.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
je10:k4

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my8

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ **Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at
N. HOLMES & SONS.
fe12:n3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 3, 1870.

Money is easy at 4@6. Sterling dull and heavy at 8½@8¾. Gold dull and lower; opened at 15⅝, fell to 14⅞, and closed at 15. The decline was accelerated by news from Washington relative to the funding bill.

Carrying rates 5 per cent. to flat. Clearances $51,000,000.

Governments are heavy and lower, owing to the free sale by foreign bankers and the decline in gold.

Coupons of '81, 15⅝@15⅞; do '62, 13⅛@13⅜; do '64, 11⅞@12; do '65, 12⅛@12⅜; do new, 10⅛@10⅜; do '67, 11@11⅛; do '68, 11@11¼; 10-40's, 8@8¼; Currency 6s, 11@11⅛.

State bonds irregular: Missouris, 94; old Tennessees, 55¼; new, 45⅞; old Virginias, 68¼; new, 66½; old North Carolinas, 45½; new, 22¾.

The railway market was heavy, and at the close the lowest prices were made. The market has commenced to sympathize with gold once more, and hence the general decline and principal activity in Northwestern, Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi. Some of the cliques were selling, and it was shrewdly suspected there was cheating around the board.

Miscellaneous list active in Quicksilver, which broke to 11½, the lowest point for a long time.

Express stocks dull and steady.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 61¾; Cumberland, 30½; Western Union Telegraph, 34; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 9½; do preferred, 20⅛; Adams Express, 61; Wells & Fargo, 21½; American, 37⅝; United States, 51½; Pacific Mail, 37½; New York Central, 95⅞; Erie, 25¼; do. preferred, 42½; Harlem, 143½; do preferred, 45; Hudson Scrip, 93¼; Reading, 97; Michigan Central, 119¼; Lake Shore, 86¼; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 98½; Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 119¾; St. Paul, 63; do. preferred, 76; Wabash, 43½; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 35¼; do. preferred, 63; Chicago and Alton, 114¾; do. preferred, 115; O. & M., 29⅝; New Jersey Central, 101½; Dubuque, 100⅜; C. C. & I. C., 20½; Iron Mountain, 43.

Boston prices: Calumet, 70; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 28.

Sub Treasury balance: gold, $75,944,980; currency, $4,585,485; general balance, $86,036,493.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, March 3, 1870. }

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 115⅛; United States Sixes, 1881, 116; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113⅜; do. 1864, 112⅜; do. 1865, 112⅜; Ten-Forties, 108⅛; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 111⅛; do. do. 1867, 111⅜; do. do. 1868, 111⅛; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do, do, 90½; Cy. Pacific, 111½; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, March. 3, 1870. }

Trade in general merchandise remains dull and unsatisfactory, but as this has been the case all winter, strong hopes of a good spring business are entertained, and the indications are that these hopes will be fully realized. The uncertainty in regard to the tariff has a tendency to retard those branches of trade that are affected thereby, and it would be a good thing if this matter could be speedily and satisfactorily disposed of, though this is hardly probable, as some parties and certain interests will feel aggrieved no matter what disposition is made of it. The decline in gold, also, has had its effect in unsettling values and creating a feeling of distrust, and so long as this feeling continues, so long as this want of confidence exists, just so long will business generally lag. We are in hopes, however, that the obstacles above referred to, as well as others of minor importance, will soon be removed, and when they are, business, generally, is certain to revive and improve.

APPLES—Demand fair and market steady, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3,50 for fair to prime, and $3,75@4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, but common is in good supply and dull. Sales of prime to choice roll at 33@36 and fancy brands at 37@38.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@2¼ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over; may be quoted nominally at 2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Sales Western Reserve at 17; Hamburg 17½; Ohio Factory 18; Ohio Goshen 18½@19; New York Goshen 19½@20.

CARBON OIL—Dull and drooping; we quote standard brands at 25@25½, for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 26½@27, in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried is quoted at 95@$1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull and unchanged; an early improvement in the demand is soon expected. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 7@8c for quarters, and 9½@10½c for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@28 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—9½@10c.

EGGS—Still quoted at 25@26.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FISH—Sales Lake Herring at $4½ per half bbl, and White Fish at $9¼.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged, and the mills appear to have the largest proportion of the local trade. Western flours, in store, are still quoted at $5@5¼ for spring and $5,75@6, for winter. Rye flour, $5@5,25. The "City Mills" sold 500 bbls, to go east, the other day.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in wheat in this market, which is owing to the fact that the margin is so slight that dealers do not care to be annoyed with handling it. The mills, however, are getting all they want in the west; we continue to quote good to choice Red at $1,10@1,14. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Oats, and no change to make in quotations; 42@43, buying and 45@46 selling. Corn is not offering so freely and the arrivals continue light, but there is no change in prices; 73@75 for ear, on wharf, and 78@80 for prime shelled. Rye unchanged at 80@85. Barley is quiet with light offerings, though the demand continues insignificant, as buyers generally are "bearish" and expect lower prices. We continue to quote prime Penna spring at 90c, and prime fall at $1,00.

HAY—Sold at Allegheny Diamond market to-day at $15@20 per ton, and market dull.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl. as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged—we continue to quote at 45 by the car load and 50c in store.

PEAS—$1,70@1,75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather dull and unsettled, in sympathy with Cincinnati and Chicago, though prices are without quotable change. Bacon Shoulders, 13@13¼ for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15½ for Ribbed and 17 for Clear; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18½. Dried Beef, 20; Ham Sausage, 13½; Mess Pork, $28½@29. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@17¼ in bbls and kegs.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Sales of 100 bgs reported at $8½; dealers who are buying to fill orders, pay from $8 to $8¼. Timothy seed is scarce but with a light demand, prices are unchanged at $4½@5. Flaxseed $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
THURSDAY, March. 3, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The market continues dull and neglected and in an unsatisfactory condition, and what is worse still there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. The receipts of cattle to be thrown on this market, continue light, and the same is true of the demand. The number of buyers this week, as for several week preceding, was small; there are a good many through cattle, but these, of course, are not offered here, being bought and shipped by Alexander and other heavy dealers in the west, to New York market. In regard to prices, there is no essential change compared with last week, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

Stock dealers are very bitter in their denunciations against certain railroad companies for giving a few heavy operators a monopoly of the the trade, to the great detriment of dealers generally. Owing to the low rates at which these favored operators can ship, they are enabled to pay more for cattle in the west and sell for less in the east than other dealers, and then make money; the result is, other operators are obliged to retire from the field, and some of them have quit the business. Now this appears to be just what the monopolists desire; they want to force as many dealers and shippers as they can out of the trade, so as to have full swing.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1870.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
H., L. & Co. for Mussner & H...	31	40 020	7 75
" " Musser & Bro..	48	69,380	8 25
" " C. Pfiffer.......	55	58,640	6 62½
" " Koutz & Co......	15	19,730	4 87½
" " .. Wing	24	31,830	7 85
" " Wm. Gray & Co	43	56 370	7 85
Hedges & T. for T. F. Baker......	30	35,700	7 12½
" "	2	2,090	7 12½
Voelter & B. to Jas. Aul.........	1	1 170	6 20
MONDAY, FEB. 28TH.			
J. H. Bowman to Gillett & Co..	31	39,040	7 25
TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST.			
J.T. Hammers to Hazlwood & B	32	35,780	7 50
" " J. McCauly....	19	19,350	7 00
Holmes, L. & Co. for Barnhouse	12	18,160	7 00
" "	4	5 930	6 00
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2D.			
Holmes L. & Co. for Scage......	17	21,589	7 65
" " Hay	3	2,430	5 00
" "	10	9 690	6 75
" " K. & Co....	14	18 924	7 60
Hedges & Taylor for Wilson.....	2	4 680	8 50
" " Kurwin....	31	37 880	7 12½
" " Henderson	14	13 459	5 37
Jas. Uhl to A. Sunday.........	20	18,820	6 25
M. Johnston to T. Lamo.........	5	6,170	7 75
Hazelwood & B. for Levering...	7	6,730	5 75
" "	3	2,380	5 75
THURSDAY, MARCH 3D.			
Holmes L. & Co. for Ewing......	16	19 800	7 50
" " Knowles..	3	3,660	
" " R. Chillas..	16		6 75
Orr & Williams for Harey & Uhl	16	15 600	6 40
" " Stuart.......	17	20,000	7 60
" "	18	20,280	7 75
C. Bowdin to H. Miller..........	14	19 760	8 50
Hedges & T. for Cathoon........	19	20,550	8 50

SHEEP.

The market has undergone but little change compared with last week, and presents but little that is really new or important. The arrivals have been fair, mostly of a better grade, there being fewer scalawags than usual, and while No. 1 brought about last week's quotations, common sheep brought a fraction more. There was a larger number bought for Philadelphia, some forty-five car loads, and fewer for New York. So far as we could learn there were but few sales below 5 and not many above 6—two or three droves brought 6½. The same grade of sheep that brought 7 cts last week, would have commanded that figure this week, and we understand that the party who paid 7,40 for a drove of fancy, and shipped it to Philadelphia, lost money. Erisman, of Pidcock & Co., said that he had bought but few this week being unable to pay the prices, for shipment to New York.

HOGS.

The Hog market is dull and unsatisfactory, and there is not much prospect of any improvement. Notwithstanding prices are down fully a ¼ compared with last week, shippers allege that Hogs are still too high, that there is no margin, and that prices must either go lower here or higher East before they can do anything. It is true, the arrivals continue light but the same is true of the demand, and until there is a change one way or the other, business will continue to lag.

We now quote New York Hogs at 8¼@9, and Philadelphia Hogs at 9½@9¾, against 9¾@10, this day week.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, March 3, 1870. }

The oil market continues dull and neglected with little or nothing doing and no chance to do anything, as there is a complete dead-lock. It was thought sixty days ago that if crude, which was then worth 16@17 cts., would only decline to 12 or 12½ that business would improve, that there would be a brisk demand for it. Well, it has dropped to the desired quotations, but instead of improving, trade is worse now than then; refiners are no better off, with the decline in crude, there has been a corresponding decline in refined, and the manufacturer, now as then, has no margin.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and unchanged. Spot or seller this month 12@12¼; buyer all year, 14½@14¾, seller until July, 12@12½. Sale 500 bbls "Parker" at 11½.

REFINED.

Is dull and unchanged. March, 27¾@28; April to August, 29 bid, March to August, 29 asked; May to December, 30 bid; Buyer until July 1st, 30; buyer all year, 32¼@32¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. Gallagher 240 bbls, on account S. Bonsal; J. Wilkins 240, on account P. & B. P. Co; Eagle Oil Works 320, on account B. S. Duncan; J. Williams 160, on account O. T. Palmer; Fisher & Bro. 880, on account E. H. Long; A. B. Mills 80, on account Bartle.

Total .... 1,920 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bro. 319 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 354 bbls benzine to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

McKinney & R. 50 bbls refined to W. P. Phillips, Philadelphia.

Total.................................. 404 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton steady: 5,000 bales at 22½@23c for middling uplands. Flour 5@10c lower: receipts 15,224, sales 5,800 bbls at $4,70@4,85 superfine western; $5@5,80 extra State; $4,85@5,90 extra western; $5,60@6,20 white wheat extra; $5,10@6,10 round hoop Ohio; $5,55@6,25 extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50 good choice do. Rye flour: 200 bbls at $4,40@5,30. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy; 240 bbls at $1@1,01 western free. Wheat dull and 1c lower: receipts 5,706, sales 39,000 bush at $1,01 rejected No. 3 spring; $1,15 No 2 Milwaukee in store; $1,08 Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1,29@1,30 winter red amber western; $1,32 amber Penna; $1,60@1,62½ choice white State; $1,45 white Michigan; $1,14 delivered for No. 2 Chicago. Rye quiet. Barley is dull and declining. Barley malt is dull and heavy; 500 bush State 92½c. Rec'ts Corn 1,400; new scarce 2@3c better; old a shade firmer; sales of 34,000 bush, at 94@99c for new mixed western and 80c for damaged do; old mixed western nominal at $1,02 in store. Oats: receipts 12,685 bush; market dull; sales of 17,000 bush, at 55@56½c for western and 62@63½c for State. Rye quiet; Carolina 7@8c. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 9½@10½c and 350 boxes Havana at 10¾@11c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady, at 15¾c for crude and 28½c for refined. Hops quiet, at 18@27c for American. Linseed Oil dull at 96@98c in casks. Turpentine heavy at 44@45c. Pork firmer; sales of 750 bbls, at $26,25 for new mess, $20,75@21,00 for prime and $23,50@24,00 for prime mess; also, 2000 bbls new mess, seller March and April, and 4 months at $26,25. Beef steady; sales 186 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 159 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 140 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats quiet; sales 170 packages at 10⅝@12c for shoulders, 14@15c for hams; middles quiet; sales 150 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut, 14½c for short ribbed, and 100 boxes Cumberland deliverable at Chicago at 12½c. Dressed hogs quiet at 11@11½c for western. Lard heavy; sales 370 tierces at 14@14½c for steam, 15½@16c for kettle rendered; also, 2,100 steam seller March, April and May, at 14½@16c. Butter firm at 14@26c for Ohio, 26@45c for State. Cheese dull at 15½@18c. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower for common and extra. Wheat dull and heavy; declining to $1,12@1,16 for No 2 spring and $1,27@1,29 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 60@61½c for Ohio and 55@56½c for western. Corn scarce and firm at 95@98c for sound new mixed western and $1,02 for old mixed western in store. Pork quiet and steady for mess for March and April; $26 bid and $26,25 asked. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet for prime steam for April and May; 14⅝c bid and 14¾c asked. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour dull with extra at $4,50@4,75, and family $5@5,25. Wheat dull at $1,06@1,07. Corn in fair demand and unchanged at 60@72c. Oats dull at 48@53c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Barley dull with spring at 90c@$1, and $1,05@1,10 for winter. Cotton dull and demand light with middling at 22¾c. Tobacco firm and in fair demand with sales 69 hhds. Whisky steady at 94@95c, latter rate iron bound cooperage. Mess Pork opened with a good demand; sales 400 bbls at $27, and holders then asked $27,25 per cwt; the market closed dull at $27 with no buyers. Bulk meats opened firm but closed dull at 10, 14@14½c, and not much done. Bacon opened firmer; sales at 15¼@16¼, and ¼ higher asked but closed dull at the quotations. Lard dull and nominal at 14@15c. Sugar-cured hams 17@18c. Butter scarce and firm at 30@35c. Eggs dull at 18@19c. Cheese 16@17½c. Linseed oil lower: new at 98c in a jobbing way. Lard oil dull at $1,29@1,32. Sugar dull; New Orleans 10@13½c. Molasses firm at 76@82c. Coffee firm at 18@18½c. Clover seed quiet at 13½@13¾ on arrival and 14@14¼ in store. Timothy seed scarce and firm at $4,40@4,75.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 quiet at 87½c; No 2 active and ¼@⅜c lower; sales at 78¾@79½c, closing tame at 78¾@78⅞c; this afternoon unsteady at 78¼@78⅝c cash. Corn scarce, firm and 2c higher on new, closing at 70@70½c for No. 2, and 51@54½c for no grade; this afternoon steady and unchanged. Oats quiet, closing with sellers of No 2 at 38c. Rye firmer at 67@67½c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal. Highwines inactive and firm at 95@96c. Mess pork in fair demand, closing at $26@26,25 seller April. Lard 14c. Meats quiet, closing at 9¾c for dry salted shoulders, and 12¼@12¾c for rough sides, and 13⅛@13½c for short rib. Middles loose. Hams quiet and steady: green 15c. Dressed hogs quiet and firmer, closing at $10,25@10,30, dividing on 200. Live hogs active at $8,30@9,00 for common to choice, and $9,10@9,30 for extra. Receipts past 24 hours: 1,471 bbls flour, 32,560 bushels wheat, 16,230 bush corn, 9,996 bush oats, 750 bush barley, 7,323 hogs. Shipments: 7,709 bbls flour, 8,622 bush wheat, 16,476 bush corn, 3,715 bush oats, 360 bush rye, 500 bush barley, 2,468 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton dull at 22c. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour firm for low grades, but double and treble extra about 25c lower; super $4,25@4,50 to $4,60@4,85. Wheat steady; No 2 spring inspected 88c; No 2 red fall $1,00@1,03, choice $1,12½@1,20; choice white $1,20@1,25. Corn dull and drooping at 74@77c for yellow; 78@84c for prime to fancy white. Oats dull and easier at 48@50c. Barley quiet at $1,00 for prime Minnesota. Rye dull and lower at 79c. Whisky firm at 94@95c. Sugar dull at 9½@13c. Coffee steady at 20@23c. Pork quiet at $27@27,25; dry salt clear rib 14¼@14½c; clear sides 14¼@15c. Bacon—but little out of smoke and small sales of shoulders at 12@12½c; clear rib 15¾@16c, clear sides 16¼@16½c. Lard nominal at 15c for choice kettle.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Sales 197 hhds tobacco at $3 90@5 50 for lugs, and $8 50@17 75 for low to good leaf; market active. Cotton firmer: middling 21½c. Flour: light demand; extra family $5@5 25. Grain quiet and steady: Wheat $1 10@1 20. Corn 93c. Oats 63c. Rye 90c from store. Provisions firm, with a liberal demand: mess pork $27 50. Bacon: shoulders 12½c, clear rib 15⅞c, clear sides 15c. Lard: tierce 16c, keg 17c. Hams, fancy sugar cured, 19½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged, with sales No 1 white Michigan at $1,20; regular do. at $1,11½; amber $1,06; No 1 red a shade better, sales at $1,14; No 2 do held at $1,07, with $1,06 bid; amber $107, buyer the months. Corn dull and unchanged: No 1 at 48c and No 2 46c. Clover Seed $8,15.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton nominally at 22c; receipts 1,124 bales; exports 2,835. Flour dull at $5. Corn scarce at 92@93c. Oats quiet at 65c. Hay active at $27@28. Bran quiet at 24@25c. Lard dull at 15@17c. Pork steady at $28 50@29,00. Bacon: shoulders 13; sides 16@17; bulk shoulders 11½; sides 14¼@15½.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 87c for No 1, 81c for No 2. Oats firm at 40c for No 2. Corn and rye unchanged. Barley quiet at 55c for common delivered. Dressed hogs unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour market quiet but unchanged. Buckwheat unchanged. Corn: new held at 76@77c. Oats held at 47c. Petroleum dull and quiet; refined held at 26@26½c; crude at $5,75 per barrel.

DETROIT, March 3.—Wheat firm, but without any important change; extra white $1,26, No 1 do $1,16, regular and amber $1,06. Corn 72c. Oats 41c. Barley $1,70. Clover seed $8@8,25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Wheat is scarce; Penna. red $1,25@1,26. Rye steady at $1. Corn steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer; western iron bound $1,01@1,02.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Cattle steady with a good local demand at $4@4,50 for fair to prime, and $6@7 for choice to extra. Hogs suitable for packing range at $8@9,25.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—Cotton is improving; low middling 20c, good ordinary 19c; stock 6,300.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Provisions firmer and unchanged. Whisky flat at $1@1,01.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle steady at $5@7,45 for fair cows to extra steers.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Business was much more active with an increase and improved feeling of buyers, who are are taking hold with confidence. Brown and Bleached Colors rather quiet though prices are very firm. Prints are much more active with the following changes: Pacific and Dannel's Prints reduced from 12½c to 12c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 3.—217 bgs malt, Darlington & C; 130 hf bbls herring, J Connor; 25 bbls highwines, Rodelheim & Co; 20 do do, Shipton & W; 10 bales wool, S Harbaugh; 38 bgs barley, 77 bgs oats, F Schild; 5 bgs onions, 26 bbls green apples, 87 bags barley, Meanor & H; 15 do oats, W H Hagan; 2 kgs nails, A G Cubbage; 9 bdls brushes, McElroy & Co; 171 bdls broom hdls, 48 bales broom corn, H R McClellan; 7 pkgs sundries, A McDowell; 3 kgs do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 box butts, J Woodwell; 24 bdls snyths, 2 do forks, Fahnestock & B; 1 bbl oil, Johnston & P; 2 kegs rivets, W P Townsend & Co; 1 bbl tallow, 4 tubs butter, Head & M; 3 pkgs sundries, J McKay; 5 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 38 bags barley, 6 do oats, 12 do wheat, Robb & Herron; 1 bbl butter, Day & Co; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 28 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 10 casks wine, L Berkowitz; 2 cars mill iron, Harbaugh; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 7 bbls glass, Alborn, H W & Co; 8 tcs hams, J H Parker.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 3.—3 tubs, 1 half bbl butter, S Devol; 12 kgs lead, W Coulter; 8 do do, W W Peters; 4 kgs butter, H Rea Jr; 1 bbl whisky, 2 do oil, 1 keg brandy, H J Berg & Co; 4 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bxs h ware, J Woodville & Co; 3 bxs sundries, R E Sellers & Co; 11 do do, Reymer & Bro; 8 tubs butter, J A Graff; 1 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 3 bbls iron, Jones & L; 400 sks flour, 300 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 28 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 1 bbl s iron, Coleman, R & Co; 19 half do butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 do s iron, Singer, N & Co; 12 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 4 do do, Hailman, & H; 8 do do, Woods, S & Co; 2 do do, Bryan & Co; 3 do do, Superior Mills; 4 do do, Union Mills; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co, 7 do do, Bradys Bend Iron Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 3.—6 cars ore, Shoenberger, B & Co, 4 cars 1 s ore, Union Iron Mills, 1 do shingles, Superior Lumber Co; 2 cars potatoes, Vangorder & Shepard; 1 car potatoes, Hullett Bros; 1 do do, 62 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O; 1 car potatoes and turnips, Voigt, M & Co; 20 cases tobacco, Johnson & Co; 10 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 bbls varnish, J & M Seibert; 51 do oil, J Spear & Co; 4 do eggs, P Duff & Son; 2 do wine, Goodlieb & Klotz; 12 bdls chairs, Bedford Chair Co; 13 bdls bows, 12 do poles, M McWhinney & Co; 10 bbls dried fruit; 3 bbls beans, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 20 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 6 do apples, 4 do eggs, S Doval; 30 half bbls Head & M; 104 bgs wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 100 butter tubs, H Rea Jr.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 3.—55 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 73 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 300 rail railroad iron, C & S R R; 1 car grain, W J Meek; 1 do do, Keil & R; 7 sks wheat, S S Armstong; 57 bbls oil, Lockhart, F & Co; 20 do do, Dilworth H & Co; 15 bbls c seed, J S Dilworth, 4 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 14 sks rye, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 sks c seed, C Orr; 100 bbls benzine, 24 do tar, L Oppenheimer; 8 cars limestone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do metal, Rees, G & D; 1 box butter, D Gregg & Co; 1 car oats, W Bingham; 2 bbls eggs, Paul & G; 5 sks c seed, Shipton & W; 1 car staves, J W Hemphill; 4 calves, J Hoffman; 36 sks wheat, Scott & G; 36 sks wheat, Scott & G; 13 pkgs marketing, J Klingensmith.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 3.—1 car lumber, John Hans; 3 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 1 do millfeed, Geo Stewart; 1 do metal, Spang, C & Co; 1 do flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 car hay, Osper Kahn; 10 doz brooms, S Rahm; 9 bbls onions, Hippley & Co; 1 car metal, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 8 cars ice, A Ackley; 179 bgs oats, 6 do rye, R Knox & Son; 11 bbls oil meal, Jas Stewart; 11 do do, M Steel & Son; 25 bbls flour, S C McMasters; 3 bbls beans, Rose & Ewing; 6 bales tow, Kremple & Co; 120 bbls apples, Robb & Painter; 100 bbls lime, Jos Craig.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 3.—7 cars metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 1 car oats, J W Thursby; 14 sks do, W Welsh & Co; 2 bgs clover seed, W W Knox; 25 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevenson; 6 pkgs twine, Fulton, Bollman & Co; 50 bbls salt, E Heazleton; 20 do do, J B Sneathen: 100 sks corn, O G McGrew; 150 do do, W W Anderson; 10 bbls apples, Randolph & Co; 1 bx eggs, D O Cunningham; 72 caddies tobacco, A Schaub; 14 sks corn, 3 do meal, H B Goe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **CONSUMPTION.**

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.
de27:d&F

☞ **DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES.** That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps*.
oc2

☞ **BATCHELOR'S HAIRDYE.** —This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond Street, N. Y. fe7

☞ **JUST OUT.**

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES."

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

None so good. None so pleasant.
None Cure as Quick.

RUSHTON & CO
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubeb things." de28

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH HARTMAN and F. W. C. FELD, under the style of Hartman & Feld, was dissolved on February 16th, 1870, by the said F. W. C. Feld selling his interest in the said firm to JOHN F. HAVEKOTTE.
JOSEPH HARTMAN,
F. W. C. FELD.
mh2:u82

R. W. ROBERTS. W. A. NICHOLSON. J. A. THOMPSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of

UPHOLSTERING

At No. 127 WOOD STREET, under the style of

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.

R. W. ROBERTS,
W. A. NICHOLSON,
J. A. THOMPSON.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1870.

The long experience of Mr. Roberts, who retires from the house of Roberts, Roenig & Co., and that of Mr. Nicholson, late with Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., enables them to understand thoroughly the wants of the trade, and with a new and fresh stock of goods, embracing everything in the Upholstery trade, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. fe5:t3

FLOUR.

NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE AND AMBER AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

September 13, 1869.

TRADE MARK.

DITHRIDGE'S

FIRE-PROOF

Lamp

CHIMNEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.
fe23:u53

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with scant seven feet by the marks last evening. Weather clear and cold; it thawed some where exposed to the sun, but it would freeze sharply last night again.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report, and there are no boats due.

The City of Evansville departed about six o'clock yesterday morning. John Ferguson was one of her pilots.

The Glendale left for St. Louis last night loaded down to the guards, and a barge. She will load her barge at Steubenville and Wheeling. Pilots—Oakes and Patterson.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. Ed Evans, Wm. Harbison in the office, will depart for New Orleans this evening and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Arlington, Capt. Moore, will depart for Cincinnati to-day at 12 o'clock, and shippers are requested to have all their freight down before that time. Here is an excellent opportunity for passengers, and one that should be taken advantage of. Capt. Shepard still retains charge of the office

Byron Painter of the firm of J Painter & Son., and well-known to many of our steamboatmen, died suddenly, yesterday.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Whittaker, is being filled up steadily for Nashville, and will take her departure to-morrow. Shippers should bear in mind that boats are scarce and it is hard to tell when we will have another one up for Nashville.

The Camelia, Capt. R. C. Mason, is now the only boat loading for St. Louis, and, consequently, she will soon get out.

It is rumored that St. Louis parties have, or are about to, contract for a mammoth side wheeler for the New Orleans trade, similar in size to the Great Republic. It is said that the hull will be built at Shoustown by Porter. We also hear that several Pittsburgh steamboatmen contemplate building a mammoth stern wheeler. From present indications, steamboat building will be brisk here this spring and summer.

The Grand Lake with a big tow, made the run from here to Cairo in seven days and a few hours.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says: Mrs. Eliza Bowles, late of French Lick, Orange County, this state, but who resided in Louisville, after being granted a divorce from Col. W. A. Bowles, is supposed to have lost her life by the Emma No. 3 disaster. Mrs. Bowles had been on a visit to N. O., and was expected to return to Louisville last week. Capt. Marratta reported a Mrs Bowles and her niece from N. O., as among the lost, and it is fully believed that it was Mrs. Eliza Bowles. Her niece was from St. Mary's Parish, Lousiana.

—Capt. John James, Sr., and S. T. James are in search of a small boat to put in as a daylight packet between their coal mines at Newburg and Evansville.

—The Great Republic is doing a land office business in the Cairo and New Orleans trade, and, as might be expected, is making plenty of money.

—The Wild Duck and barges arrived safely at St. Louis on Tuesday, and the Mollie Ebert, St. Louis to New Orleans, was at Cairo the same day.

—The N. J. Bigley, with a tow of empty coal barges, burned her boilers at Foster's, Sunday, and returned to Cincinnati for repairs.

—Capt. Wash Kerr was at Cincinnati the other day contracting for furniture and other equipments for his new Portsmouth packet.

—A new packet line is soon to be established between Louisville and Arkansas River.

—The Cumberland River was falling on Tuesday with 9 feet on Harpeth Shoals.

—The tow boats Dick Fulton and A. J. Baker were at Evansville on Tuesday.

—The Savanna was to have left Cincinniti for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

—The tow boat Sam Parker will be sold at Cincinnati on March 5th.

—The tow boat Mary Alice was at Memphis on Tuesday.

—The Messenger is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every THIS DAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer R. C. GRAY .... CAPT. WHITTAKER, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, March 5th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to
GHRIEST & PORTER,
mh1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The fine passenger steamer CAMELIA........Capt. R. C. MASON, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, March 5th, at 9 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
mh3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAN.........Capt ED. EVANS, Com. WM. HARRISON, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, March 4th, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
GHRIEST & PORTER, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
fe25 Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. SILL & SON, corner 33d and Penn streets, until FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, for the erection of

Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,

on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
fe19:u45 K. BRACKEN.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Feb. 26, 1870. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment made by the Viewers for the opening or FULTON STREET, Fifth ward, has been filed in this office for examination, and can be seen here until March 12th, 1870, when it will be returned to Councils for confirmation.

CHARLES DAVIS,
fe28.u76 City Engineer.

J. E. SWINT.........................J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALLISTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done.

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE,

FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Queensware, Bristol Ware, &c.

Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

SWEET MESSINA ORANGES.

Received this day an invoice of Sweet Messina Oranges, in prime order, for sale by the box or dozen, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe26 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FISH.

20 bbls No. 2 Mackeral;
20 halfs do. do.;
30 bbls No. 3 Large Mackeral;
25 halfs do. do.;
25 bbls do. Medium do.;
25 halfs do. do. do.;
25 bbls Pickeled Herring;
2,000 pounds Codfish. For sale by
fe28 J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

Wood St., cor. Second Avenue.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupons, Bonds and Stocks

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President,
oc2 d&F CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

No. 75 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates Issued, and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Prime Collaterals and Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., negotiated at the usual rates of commission. ja13

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Allegheny.

Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.

S. H. HARTMAN, President.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

Stockholders Invidually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

OF PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults.

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Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.

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WILLIAM REA, GEORGE BLACK,
WILLIAM M. LYON, CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
JAS. I. BENNETT,
SEC'Y & TREAS—S. F. VON BONNHORST.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

CITY BANK.

112 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, $100,000,

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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Bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

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JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
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R. J. Grace, Thomas Barnes.
N. Stupy.
je1:k5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.
ja30:a1

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSOR TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.
my1:s52

OILS.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

WARING, KING & CO.,

109 WALNUT STREET.
ap16

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT ST.
ap1:w30

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing and Finishing Oil, Harness Oil. **Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Paraffine.**

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vaccuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Battler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s90

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL AND SNYDER.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:189

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,

(NEAR THE POINT.)

Engine Builders, Founders and Machinists.

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15 horse power.

CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.

RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

RIESICK & BRO.,

FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES AND VAULTS.

NO DAMP, NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND PUTTING-UP MACHINERY.

Cor. 17th and Pike Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q66

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

F. REPHAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p92

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on shortest notice. ja5:c21

JARED M. BRUSH.........EDMUND D. BRUSH

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks.

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also, on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

STOVES,

BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

206 and 208 Liberty Street,
se25:y17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND.

In our assortment will be found all the LATEST PATTERNS AND IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 700 sol in three months. Intended to with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. 1e30

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of LIGHT GREY IRON

CASTINGS.

Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand.

Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:t15

BRASS FOUNDERS.

HENRY BIER.........................GUSTAVE BASCH.

HENRY BIER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS to

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

Maleable and Grey Iron Fittings,

GAS PIPE AND TUBING,

THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES,

ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

Brass Work of every description for Steam, Water and Oil.

MANUFACTURERS OF J. M. COOPER & CO'S **Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.** ***Agents for Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the best in the Market.***

Office and Works, corner Thirteenth and Pike Streets. sp26

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

Corner Liberty street and Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND IRON PIPE FITTERS,

and AGENTS for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWERS.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny

FRED'K ATVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IRON AND STEEL.

DUQUESNE WORKS.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS STEEL,

AXLES AND SPRINGS,

DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA,

FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG and DROPPER BARS, FLANGER, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON.

T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads.

CROWBARS, WEDGES & HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS cut to pattern. STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A. B. STEEL.

COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

All Goods First Class and Warranted.

OFFICES AND WORKS:

Sixteenth Street and Allegheny River and 77 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
mh5

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

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CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

OFFICE, No. 330 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe14:d48

PITTSBURGH

STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

Of every description. Also, best

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n41

DUQUESNE FORGE.

WILLIAM MILLER,

(Successor to JOS. HAIGH & CO.,)

Has facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAMS, WRISTS, RAILROAD AXLES, LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES, together with every description of SHAPE WORK. Office and Forge

Corner of Duquesne Way and First Street.
ap13:h40

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant licenses for the use of the ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The superior quality imparted to good iron, the great improvement in inferior iron, and the reduced cost, commend it to all manufacturers of iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain licenses by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,

Attorney for the Trustees,

ROOMS 1 and 2 English's Building, 96½ Fourth avenue.

Parties interested are invited to visit the SHOENBERGER WORKS, where the process is now in successful operation. fe8:d57

PITTSBURGH

NOVELTY WORKS.

Founded A. D. 1833.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

KEYSTONE STANDARD (FAIRBANK'S PATENT) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Japanned Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

CORNER OF FIRST AVENUE & GRANT STS. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL.

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

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STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, THIRTIETH, THIRTY-FIRST and RAILROAD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND PIPE WORKS,

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

Castings for Gas & Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

KNAP FORT PITT

FOUNDRY COMPANY.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

TWELFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ **Engines, Rolling Mill Machinery, Nail Machines, Retorts, and Castings generally.**

W. J. ANDERSON.........H. A. FREYVOGLE.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY,

W. J. ANDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of IRON HOUSE FRONTS, WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, and

Castings of all Descriptions.

☞ Special attention paid to ARCHITECTURAL CASTINGS and to Castings for Window Glass Houses.

OFFICE AND FOUNDRY—No. 150 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER'S,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. 1a11-r52

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes. my14:q5

PHŒNIX ROLL FOUNDRY,

Cor. LIBERTY and 24TH STREETS.

BOLLMAN & BACALEY,

Manufacturers of Superior

Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls & Pinions.
ja14

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after 11 P. M., Sunday NOV. 14th, 1869, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		*Depart.*	
Mail Train.....	1:59 am	*Southern Ex.	5:20 am
Fast Line.....	1:45 am	*Pacific Ex...	2:10 am
Wall's No. 1..	6:20 am	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 am
BrintonAc No1	7:50 am	Mail Train	8:10 am
Wall's No. 2..	8:50 am	Brinton Ac..	10:20 am
Cincinnati Ex.	9:20 am	Bra'ksAc No 1	5 10 pm
Johnstown Ac	10:50 am	Cincin'ti Ex.	12:25 pm
Bra'ks Ac No1	7:00 pm	Wall's No. 2..	11:52 am
Pittsb'gh Ex..	1:30 pm	Johnstown Ac.	4:05 pm
Pacific Exp's.	1:50 pm	Bra'ks Ac No2	8:20 pm
Wall's No. 3..	3:50 pm	Phila. Express	3:30 pm
Bra'ks AcNo 2	9:55 pm	Wall's No. 3..	3:05 pm
Wall's No. 4.	5:50 pm	Wall's No. 4..	6:05 pm
BrintonAc No 2	1:10 pm	*Fast Line	7:40 pm
Way Passn'r	10:20 pm	Wall's No. 5..	11:00 pm

*These trains make close connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Train leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express leaves daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOV. 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		*Depart.*	
Springd'le No 1	6:40 a m	Mail............	7:09 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express.......	10:40 a m	Sharpb'g No1	11:00 a m
Sharpb'g No. 1	1:20 p m	Express.......	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:05 p m	Springd'le No 1	2:10 p m
Mail...........	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'e No 2	6:20 p m	Springd'e No 2	6:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:50 p. m. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 p. m.

The trains leaving Allegheny City at 7:09 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 1 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869. PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From NOV. 14th, 1869, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

Leave.		*Arrive.*	
Chicago Ex....	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex..	1:53 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	7:28 a m	Pacific Ex...	12:08 p m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	8:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail..	5:58 a m	C.& St. L. Ex	7:18 p m
Fast Line....	9:58 a m	Chi'go Ex&M'l	3:28 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:08 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Chicago Ex..	2:28 p m	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6:03 p m
W'e & Erie Ex	4:03 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		*Arrive in Allegheny.*	
Bea'r Falls Ac.	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale "	10:18 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8:28 a m
" "	11:53 a m	New Castle "	10:22 a m
Rochester "	2:48 p m	Enon "	9:13 a m
Enon "	4:28 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Acc	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2:43 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6:13 p m	Leetsdale "	4:33 p m
Leetsdale "	:22 p m	" "	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church.	9:58 a m

☞ 2:28 p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 12:08 p. m. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, J. N. McCULLOUGH,
Genl. Pas. & Tkt Agent. Genl. Manager.
no15

CHANGE OF TIME.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869, TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH.		ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH.	
Day Ex........	7:15 a m	Day Ex........	6:30 p m
Night Ex......	8:00 p m	Night Ex......	7:00 a m
1st Hulton....	6:40 a m	1st Hulton....	6:35 a m
2d Hulton....	11:50 a m	2d Hulton....	1:20 p m
3d Hulton....	3:00 p m	3d Hulton....	3:10 p m
4th Hulton....	11:00 p m	4th Hulton....	7:15 p m
Freeport Ac..	9:30 a m	Soda Works..	7:30 a m
Soda Works..	6:30 p m	Freeport Ac	6:15 p m
Brady's B Ac	3:15 p m	Bradys B Ac	8:15 a m
Church........	1:00 p m	Church........	10:10 a m

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
THOMAS M. KING, Ass't. Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 14th, 1869, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail..................	2:58 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
Southern Express........	9:28 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fast Line..............	9:48 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Mixed Acc'n...........	5:43 a. m.	6:52 p. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 1	11:48 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	3:43 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 2	5:53 p. m.	3:43 p. m.
Sunday Church Train....	12:58 p. m.	9:58 a. m.

☞ 2:28 P. M. Express will leave daily.
12:13 P. M. Mail will arrive daily.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio.
no15

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, February 20th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from the depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	*Arrive.*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accomdt'n	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Unt'n.	3:15 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
West Newton Accom'd	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accomdt'n.	6:15 P. M.	7 50 P. M.
Night Ac. to McK'sport	10:30 P. M.	6:45 A. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

RICHARD B. BOWERS, Agent.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastern Division.

The SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the Eastern points to

Colorado Nevada,
California Utah,
Arizona Washington,
New Mexico, Idaho,
Oregon.

Two Trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER, SALT LAKE,

AND

All Points in the Territories,

And with ANDERSON'S TRI-WEEKLY LINE of COACHES for Fort Union, Bent's Fort, Fast, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and all points in Arizona and New Mexico.

With the recent additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices in the United States and Canadas.

Be sure and ask for tickets via THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.
J. H. WEBSTER,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
au14 St. Louis, Missouri.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop'r,

No. 8 College Place, New York.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. ja8

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Official.—The Printing Committee will meet to-day at 2 o'clock, at the Controller's office. The Water Committee at 7½ o'clock.

Joseph McGuire of the Ninth ward, was committed to jail in default of $500 bail on oath made before Alderman Herron by his wife Mary Jane McGuire charging him with desertion.

Yesterday afternoon James Brown caused to be arrested, and in conformity to Alderman Mays' orders, sent to jail three men named Greisensmith, Frank Shule and John Weigle, charged with illegal liquor selling.

Robert Cumming's made oath before Alderman Herron charging Andrew Drumgould with false pretenses, the defendant having procured goods to the amount of seventy-three dollars in a dishonest manner. Andrew was sent up in default of $500 bail.

Mr. William Semple, the A. T. Stewart of Allegheny City, is going to build a new store this coming summer. The store is to be five stories high, ninety-five feet front, and one hundred and eighty feet deep. It is the intention of Mr. Semple to make it the handsomest store-house in the two cities.

Good House and Lot in Allegheny.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock, the good residence No. 297 Franklin street, near Allegheny avenue. The lot is 24 by 130 feet. The house is a good brick of eight rooms. The locality is good. Persons in want of a house will find this a favorable opportunity.

Leg Bail.—Three persons were brought before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, on a charge of drunkenness. No. one paid his fine; the second said he had no money, but would give bail, and forthwith unstrapped his wooden leg and handed it over. Not being a "legal tender" it was returned. The third party then made charges against the informant, charging him with disorderly conduct. The three were sent to jail for forty-eight hours.

Before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, Jonas Smith made information against one Thomas Smith as a common barrator. He (Thomas) being one of those self conceited persons, and in his own estimation knowing much law, was ever on the watch to stir up petty cases and bringing before the officers of the law many unjust and vexatious suits, which but for him would have been settled in quiet and harmony. Thomas, for his meddling turn of mind, was held under bond of $1,000 for appearance.

Brotherhood Banner.—The Brotherhood of St. Joseph, a benevolent society connected with St. Pauls Cathedral, have received an elegant banner of a new style. The banner proper is 4¼x5¼ feet, and is supported on a frame nine feet long by five and a half wide, from either end of which uprights extend between which the banner is swung. It is of heavy blue silk trimmed with gold bullion, and on each side is inscribed in large gilt letters the name of the Brotherhood. The cost of the affair was about four hundred dollars.

Mrs. Sarah Thornton and her husband (individuals of color) are residents of Hog alley, Allegheny. Sarah yesterday charged Caroline Turner alias "Lady Dangerfield" with surety of the peace, avowing that the said Dangerfield was indeed a terror to her household, having in several instances set fire to their abode. Jealousy is the cause, as she has on frequent occasions made known in a public manner her intentions of cooking Sarah up to her own pleasure, declaring that she can neither eat heartily nor sleep soundly until her sore distress is appeased. A warrant was issued.

Lent.

This evening and on every Friday evening during Lent, the ceremony of "The Stations, or the Way to the Cross," will be observed in the Cathedral. The ceremony is one of the most impressive in the Catholic Church. A series of pictures, representing the suffering and Passion of Christ, are hung around the walls of the Church, and a procession of clergy and people moves from one to the other, halting at each station to offer up a prayer. While the procession moves frome one picture to the other, the choir sings a stanza of *Stabat Mater*.

John Brown's Body.

If any of our readers have a desire to see the body of John Brown, they can be gratified by calling on Warden Scandrett, as John was committed to the institution over which the Warden presides yesterday morning. John, it appears, visited the residence of Mollie St. Clair, on Crawford street, at an early hour yesterday morning and knocked at the door. Mollie refused to admit him. whereupon John attempted to gain admittance by kicking the door down. He was not successful in the attempt, however, as an officer happened in the vicinity about the time he commenced his demonstrations, and taking him in custody conducted him before His Honor, the Mayor, who, in default of a fine of $25, committed John to jail for a period of thirty days.

Byron H. Painter.

Our city was startled by the unexpected announcement of the death of Byron H. Painter, at his residence on Western avenue, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Painter had left home but a few days ago in good health to visit the Capitol, where feeling unwell he hastened back, reaching home on Saturday, his symptoms quickly became alarming. Inflammation of the stomach supervened, and all hope of his recovery rapidly gave way to the frightful progress of the disease.

Mr. Painter was a native of this city, eldest son of Mr. Jacob Painter, and a member of the well known and extensive manufacturing firm of Jacob Painter & Sons. He was one of our most enterprising and estimable citizens, and his death will be deeply regretted by our entire community.

Impostor.

Mrs. Barnes, a very light colored lady, duly authorized and commissioned, and known to several of our citizens to be an agent of the "Albany Enterprise Academy," a colored institution in Athens county, Ohio, has been engaged for several days soliciting contributions from our citizens in aid of the Academy, and with some success. On applying yesterday to a gentleman in the store of B. A. Fahnestock he informed her that he had already during the day given ten dollars for the same purpose to a white lady who applied to him in Bidwell street, Allegheny Mrs. Barnes was of course surprised, as none but herself is authorized by the trustees to canvass this city or Allegheny, and she is very sure that no other person has the proper testimonials. At her request we admonish our citizens that the white lady referred to must be an impostor. Mrs. Barnes herself is entitled to all confidence and we hope will succeed in her laudable mission. We know of the institution she represents, that it has for some years been doing an excellent work for the colored people and is deserving of sympathy and aid.

Still Another.

The Mayor has resolved to wind up the lottery business in this city as well as other gambling establishments, and yesterday an information was made by Chief Hague, charging Frederick Sullivan with selling lottery tickets. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the officers, who visited the place of business of the accused on the second floor of the Diamond Front shoe store, Fifth avenue, and took him in custody. He waived a hearing and was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at court. This is a commendable proceeding on the part of the Mayor, and if he succeeds in breaking up the numerous gambling hells of different descriptions which infest our city, it will have a greater tendency to an improved state of morals than anything else he could possibly do. We hope he may be successful.

Since writing the above we learn that informations were made before the Mayor by Chief Hague, charging John D. Quinn, George Evans and Henry Sullivan with selling lottery tickets, and that the accused have been held to bail for their appearance at court.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Christianity and the Constitution.

RECOGNITION OF THE DEITY.

Second Session of the National Christian Convention.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Permanent Organization—Discussions—Miscellaneous Business—First Day's Proceedings.

A new question has come up before the people. It is asserted that our National Constitution is defective in that it fails to recognize an higher than human authority. For years the subject has engaged the earnest attention of many good and true men. Agitation and discussion have ensued, and gradually the advocates of a change have been centralizing. As a result a movement has been organized, the adherents of which are strenuously laboring to bring the subject to the consideration of all the people, by whom the issue must be settled.

About seven years ago, the first meeting of the friends of the new cause was held in Pittsburgh. At that time a national organization was formed, having in view as its object, the amendment to the Constitution that it might accord with their views. Since then meetings have been held in various eastern and western cities, and the question apparently has been daily growing in interest. As the movement began to increase in importance, another assembling of its adherents was deemed advisable, and for this purpose a call (which we have heretofore published) was issued by the officers of the National Association for a second grand Convention.

In pursuance of this call, yesterday afternoon, the representatives chosen for the purpose assembled in the Academy of Music, and proceeded to the transaction of the business which had called them together.

There was quite a large audience assembled at the designated place, when, at two o'clock a temporary organization was effected by calling Prof. J. H. McIlvaine, of Princeton College, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association, to the chair.

The proceedings were then opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, D. D.

The Chairman then in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting as set forth in the published call and circular letter.

The chairman now announced the meeting open to general remarks upon the object proposed in the call which had been published.

It was suggested that a permanent organization should be effected before any discussion.

The chairman decided this out of order until the Committee on Enrollment had reported.

Cards were then distributed through the audience, for the signatures of delegates, after which he again invited persons to take part in a discussion of the object of the gathering.

THE DISCUSSION OPENS.

The first said he had enlisted in the old anti-slavery cause about thirty years ago, and now that that cause had triumphed he thought it eminently proper that this new movement should succeed. He enlisted in the movement, although his hairs were white, because he thought it would be the grandest legacy he could leave to his successors. He hoped the cause would continue to gather strength until the record was made that the United States of America were clearly on the side of right.

Calls were now made for several gentlemen. In responce to many,

Rev. Mr. Milligan responded by saying that he didn't consider the question of sufficient importance to demand much discussion. If men recognised God, in the blessings which they enjoyed in the present state of their happy suroundings in society and in social life, we could not help but lift up our hearts in thankfulness at this. We could hardly think then of men engaging in such a work of organizing society in such a manner that these principles should be recognized, without invoking the greatest power of all, that eternal power which alone could bring success. As a people we are Christian in feeling and sentiment. In the French Revolution was seen the effect of infidel notions and sentiments. Looking at other nations having the same thoughts, similar results had been seen. God had sifted the peoples and always brought His own out. Our government was founded by the Puritans, but in an evil hour, in an extreme magnanimous spirit, it was said, "you are a great people; you have many in your midst of different beliefs. Organize, then, your government that none may be offended—that the liberty of none may be restricted, that all may rejoice in the fullest political and religious freedom." The question, however, was not that. No man's liberty would be restricted. It was not contemplated to make any man bow to any sect or creed. All that was wanted was a recognition of the fact that a power higher than themselves and omnipotent controlled the destinies of men. Nearly all men recognized this fact and only differed in the matter of sect. Such a thing restricted no man's liberty at all.

Mr. Bain, said the subject was one of vast importance, which had taxed the powers of some of the best minds in the country. It has been said by some one that he is the best benefactor who exposes society to itself. He thought the men engaged in this movement were doing this work, and they would find it a very ungracious work, because a nation as an individual threw around it a cloak of flattery, and the advocates of the new movement would have to meet all the pride and obstinacy of the nation. To many it was a crime to intimate that our forefathers made a blunder, others thought it impossible that a nation prosperous, powerful, proud and wealthy was so grievously in the wrong. The country had gone on for over eighty years in the old way and had prospered. Hence it was said, no better evidence of its justice could be desired. He thought however, these were fallacious arguments, and would be found to be upon a little examination. The people in this Government must believe in some higher power than their own, some supreme power, or they never could found a stable government. If this principle was not recognized instead of peace and quietness there would be anarchy. For a law which had no higher source than one man's conscience was not a law at all for other people. Unless you have a power behind that which influences and controls, and is recognized as a power by all men, the law is of no avail. There never was an attempt except one to conduct a government without religion, and that was in France. The attempt was crushed out in the most terrible manner. But especially was it true that in a republican form of government a nation could not exist without a recognition of God. The tree must have a tap root. The building must have a corner stone. A nation must have a foundation on some principles of right and justice. One of these, and the most important, was recognition of Deity. He did not believe in a sectarian doctrine, but simply urged that the existence of a God should be in some way distinctly and directly acknowledged in a government. You might take away a few of the stones of a wall, and not materially injure the building, but it was with exceeding great danger that one of the foundation stones was interfered with. So it was with this principle of the existence of a Supreme Being in governmental affairs.

The people must be taught by an education of their consciences to uphold the right, the just and the true. They should be learned of these through the medium of the laws, and this could not be done unless by the main fundamental truth—the existence of a Supreme Being.

Another fault was that under the present system was attempted an impossibility—that of placing the infidel and the christian under the same encouragement and favor. As, for instance, the government could not recognize with the same favor a system which tended to disorganization. They might recognize all *men* as equal, but not all *principles*.

He was interrupted in his remarks by the Committee on Enrollment who reported that 275 delegates were present, 153 of whom had ccertificates and 122 were without.

A committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed as follows: Revs. A. M. Milligan, Pittsburgh, J. R Thompson, New York, W. W. Barr. Philadelphia, S F. Scovel, Pittsburgh, and Thos. Smith, Indiana.

A delegate suggested that two many of one denomination had been appointed on the committee, and said there should be a change.

Acting on this suggestion, Rev. Dr. Page, of Allegheny, Rev. Alex. Clark, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Newark, were added to the committee.

After the Committee had retired Mr. Bain continued his remarks at some length, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Prof. J. W. R. Sloan was the next speaker. He devoted a few moments to a remark in reference to a misrepresentation that the secular press misrepresented the matter. He did not believe that this was true. He had seen two editorials, one from the *Commercial*, which, although not entirely clear as a statement of their position, was yet a fair presentation of the main object. Another he had read in the GAZETTE, which he considered a calm, able and exact statement of the position of those interested in the new movement for the recognition of a Supreme Being, and which indicated that that influential journal was on the side of the truth and right. (Applause,)

The gentleman then proceeded to argue the main question, and contended that if God were not recognized directly in the constitution and laws of the land that the strongest bulwark of our liberties was gone, and we must in the end inevitably fall. Unless this were done the opponents, the infidels, the disciples of false creeds would ultimately get control of the government and the nation be undone. Circumstances were drifting that way. Already, to take no other illustration, the Chinese were being used in our courts as witnesses and were only required to use that oath which they had been taught in their own country. This was but a straw, which indicated which way the wind blew.

He did not believe in changing the form of the amendment which they proposed. There was no need to disguise what they wanted: they desired the recognition of Jehovah, and that Jehovah was the Lord Jesus Christ, whose will was the fundamental law of all nations.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization now reported for permanent President of the Convention Felix R. Brunot, Esq., of Allegheny, and Rev. W. T. Beatty, of Pittsburgh, as Secretary.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Brunot upon taking the chair said he should not state the objects or purposes of the Convention, as that had been already done. It occurred, however, that one object had not been stated. Many good men had the impression that although the amendment ought to be made it was doubtful whether the attempt should be made now. Men look back on the agitation of the last six years and see the many amendments which have been offered and the controversies attending them, and were now satiated with the business. They thought Congress was not now prepared to receive anyelse on that subject.

He thought this question of time or expediency was one which should be considered when the relation between constituency and legislators was considered. But when the question was between man and his Maker the question of expediency did not enter. He could not conceive of a Christian man realizing the thought that God was not recognized in the Constitution of his government, who would not at once enroll himself in the ranks of this army of reform.

But again, it might be said we had not the right to make this demand. People said we saw this recognition in all our public documents, from those emanating from the highest authority in the land, to the lowest. Was not this sentiment, this Supreme authority, recognized everywhere. That was only an argument in favor of the measure. Men in the church and out of the church recognized the truth, and if they could be organized would be almost a unit in favor of the object aimed at.

In reference to the time of making this amendment. he believed the time was at hand. He was talking to a gentleman a few days ago, who regretted that it was not pushed forward before the reconstruction of the States. He quoted from the Confederate Constitution, in which, in the first preamble, the existence of God is recognized, and said when he read that he felt there was one thing he could sympathize with them in.

The speaker closed by thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him, and asked their hearty co-operation to enable him to discharge his duties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson then read the following letters:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870. *Rev. Thomas P. Stevenson, Dear Sir:* Much to my disappointment and regret I find myself unable to attend the coming National Convention at Pittsburgh. I had hoped to attend it, but my engagements are unfortunately such that I cannot absent myself from home even for a single day. Yet though not present in person, I shall be in sympathy, and I shall watch the action of the delegates with great interest.

I cannot doubt that the assemblage is destined to work a most important effect upon the public mind. It must direct attention largely to the movement now in progress to secure the proposed amendment of the Constitution. It must exhibit in clear light the reasonableness and desirableness of such an amendment, as well as the happy consequences that may be expected to follow it. And it must disabuse candid minds of an impression that has been made in some quarters, viz: that the proposed addition to the language of the Constitution is the offspring of bigotry and intolerance. It is remarkable that such an impression has been made, in view of the fact that it is not proposed to strike out of the Constitution any of its present provisions, and they prohibit the enactment of any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercises thereof. It will doubtless be one of the objects of the Convention to enlighten the public mind and to show, as may be shown, that while the proposed amendment is of incalculable importance it is not intolerant, and that it can interfere with no man's rights of conscience.

That the Divine Blessing may rest upon all the deliberations of the Convention is my earnest desire.

I am yours, very respectfully,
W. STRONG.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, in reading this letter, called attention to the author, as lately appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1870.—*Dear Sir:* I am this day in receipt of your circular note of the 12th inst. While I am most cordially in sympathy with the object which it proposes, I feel reluctantly compelled to say that duties of a public character more numerous than I can properly discharge, make it impracticable for me to take an active part in promoting this truly vital and national object. I venture to presume, however, that similar circulars have been addressed to other gentlemen in this city, and should any meeting be held in reference to the object it will afford me pleasure to co operate to the extent of my ability.

Your obd't. servant,
E. G. TOBEY,
T. P. Stevenson, Cor. Sec'y.

DIOCESE OF OHIO, KOKOSING GAMBIER, Feb. 18, 1870.—*Dear Sir:* I heartily approve of the object alluded to in your circular letter of the 12th, this day received. It will not be possible for me to attend the proposed meeting, but I shall endeavor to secure some delegation from our neighborhood. If my name will be of service to the cause, you are at liberty to use it. Respectfully yours,
G. F. BEDELL,
Asst. Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio.
Mr. T. P. Stevenson,
Corresponding Secretary.

The letters were received and filed. The chairman stated that others were expected before the adjournment of the Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

After reading the letters the gentleman stated that up to the present time three hundred and sixty-five delegates had arrived and were in the Convention.

The chairman suggested the appointment of the regular committees.

Rev. Mr. Scovel moved the appointment of the Committee on Enrollment as Committee on Business and Resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Milligan said that would be giving the committee too much work.

An amendment was then made that a committee of nine be appointed on Business and Resolutions. Carried.

The Committee on Permanent Organization were instructed to appoint the Business Committee,

A delegate suggested that some measures be instituted looking toward a "warming up" of the hall, as it was too cold to speak in, and very uncomfortable for spectators.

The Secretary stated that he had been assured by the Janitor that at the evening session the Hall would be made comfortable, which be understood to imply that it would *not* be comfortable until that session. (Laughter.)

A delegate suggested that all resolutions and papers be submitted in writing to the appropriate Committees, that they might have the business properly before them.

WHO ARE DELEGATES?

Rev. Mr. Crowther of New Brighton said something should be done that all gentlemen. coming to the Convention whether as regularly credentialed delegates, or not, should be allowed to take seats. He observed that in the Secretary's statement, some were without papers, although they had been regularly appointed from their districts.

A motion was made that all persons or delegates reported by the Committee on enrollment be received, and recorded on the minutes as the regular delegates, whether presenting certificates or not.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson thought that it was better to make a verbal distinction in the minutes. It was better to have it recorded that so many towns and districts had held meetings and appointed delegates, and that others came without. This arrangement would not at all interfere with all taking an active part in the proceedings and being recognized as regular delegates.

Rev. Mr. Caruthers said it would be better to make no distinction. Many came from districts where meetings were held, but they had not received certificates as it was not thought such would be required. Such persons if certificates were recorded would feel themselves outside the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Ilvaine thought it important that the minutes should show how many districts sent delegates and how many communities were represented. That would only be a matter of record. The others who came without, came as representative men, brought with them their own influence and should be received all the same. They could have a voice and vote in the Convention and participate to their heart's content, but as a matter of record it should be stated on the minutes, the number of communities regularly represented.

Rev. Mr. Young, of Pittsburgh, said he had came to the convention as a delegate from his own congregation. He had read the notice from his own pulpit and in accordance with the sense of the call had invited all his congregation, ladies and gentlemen, to attend. He saw them in front of him and he but reiterated their sentiments as well as his own when he said that he was unwilling to sit in the convention unless he was recognized as a delegate fully as much as any other person who carried a certificate, even if it was as long as his arm.

Some further discussion ensued, when on motion the matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Milligan, from the Committee on Enrollment, now announced a Committee on Business, consisting of nine clergymen.

Several of the nominees declined, by reason of not being able to attend.

A delegate suggested that some laymen be appointed on the committee.

The committee then requested that the report be referred back to them for revision, to report at the evening session, which was granted.

The Chairman directed all stranger delegates to report to the Secretary, when they would be assigned to families who had engaged to entertain them during their stay.

A motion was made that at each session, a half-hour, at the commencement, be devoted to devotional exercises.

The chairman stated this was in order, but that the Committee on Business had it in charge, and it might be preferable to submit everything to them. The motion was withdrawn.

Announcements for the evening were then made, after which the Convention adjourned until half-past seven.

Evening Session.

Convention reassembled at seven and a half o'clock. There was a very large audience present, a great number of whom were ladies, indicating that the interest in the movement among all classes is increasing.

President Brunot occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. Aughey opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Chairman then announced as the first speaker of the evening, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot.

RT. REV. BISHOP KERFOOT'S ADDRESS.

The Reverend gentleman upon being introduced, said that when the request of the Secretary came to him to address one of the meetings, he felt it to be a call of duty which he felt glad to perform. It was very evident that a crisis had come, and one which required all good citizens to ponder well their duty before God and their country. He thought the fact should be distinctly stated that God was the author of nations, and should be recognized in all the the national deliberations. In thinking over the matter and to let his remarks have a methodical arrangement, he had drawn up two resolutions which, after commenting upon, he proposed to submit to the Committee:

In the first resolution he wished to recognize the fact that the United States was a religious nation and always had been. They did not want by a change to make that fact any more apparent. This was not a matter of debate. What we want now is that as men are rising up to deny this fact that we so recognize it in our Constitution in such a way that nothing but the express will of the people can ever raise a doubt upon the point or change the recognition. Our nation has always been a Christian nation. It was founded on that principle. He need not go back in review of the nation's history to prove the fact. In the very hour of the nation's organization this fundamental principle was recognized in the measures and prayers with which our forefathers carried on their work. And in the war which resulted in the permanent establishment of the nation this fact was always held foremost and inspired all people. The prayers of the churches and the victories of the army only cemented this grand idea and made it recognizable. The point which he urged was that the nation was born a Christian nation, and that what was now wanted was simply a direct and distinct acknowledgment. This was especially practical in the times which demanded it. We did recognize this idea in our national fasts, our thanksgivings, our courts of justice, all our State papers and official acts. The success of the nation was attributable to this grand fact. But still there was need now that an express declaration should be made. Now, when infidels were opposing religion, when principles which were here asserted were being hooted at, when infidels were denying the fact of our Christianity in times like these, it was necessary that principles, although they might have long been recognized, should be boldly and distinctly declared. There should be no doubt on the point. It was time the nation made a firm stand on this question and put and end to the opposition which superstition and infidelity was stirring up. God in Christ should be recognized in our national government as it never was before. Now was the time. Gods influence had been felt, during the dark and perilous hours of our late struggle for national life, and now the nation was prepared, as it never had been to make this acknowledgment. The effort should now be made. Whether the question would now succeed or not, the discussion of it would induce the people to think, and thinking, they were sure to do right. Over the land were now scattered volumes which contained the boldest infidelity, and yet they were, in many cases, recognized as text books, and from them the people were learning a false philosophy and a terrible fallacy. The people should not, then, be quiet. They should assert themselves in this matter. They should, by their votes and acts and declarations, say that no human power could found a government, that none but an omnipotent wisdom and an omnipotent arm could upbuild and uphold any nation. This was what was contemplated in the proposed amendment.

He closed by reading a short extract from a sermon preached by him in the chapel of a college in the Southern States, nine years ago, on a *national* fast day, when the first symptoms of the rebellion were becoming apparent. The speaker closed his remarks amidst applause.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization now reported the following list of Vice Presidents of the Convention.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Pennsylvania; B. R. Bradford, Esq., Pennsylvania; Prof. J. H. McIlwaine, D. D., New Jersey; John M. Sloan, Esq., Illinois; Rev. R. A. McAyeal, Iowa; Rev. John D. Knox, Kansas; Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., Penna., Rev. William M. Young, D. D, Pennsylvania; Rev. H. H. Fergis, Ohio; Rev. J. A. Lansing, D. D., New York; Rev. B. S. Schneck, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. J. L. T. Milligan, Michigan; Rev. A. W. Johnston, Vermont; W. T. Miller, Esq., New York; Rev. John McCluskey, D D. New Jersey.

They also nominated the following Committee on Resolutions: Rev. D. McAllister, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., Rev. Alex. Clark, D. D., Prof. Stoddard, L. L. D., Rev. Samuel Laird, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and Rev. J. T. Wallace.

The report was received and adopted.

PROF. M'ILVAINE'S ADDRESS.

Prof. J. H. McIlvaine, of Princeton College, was the next speaker. He said the audience before him reminded him of the Convention held in Pittsburgh in 1863. That meeting resulted in the calling of this. Then they were few and small in numbers. Very grave faces of men high in social life looked in upon them and went away. And now he saw the progress they were making. It had been said the time was not far distant when their object would be gained. That went a little further than he thought, but he could not say how near it was.

He wished to say a few words to bring the subject fairly before the people. The press had in some influential instances failed to properly place the matter before their readers, not perhaps intentionally but certainly false, nevertheless. The first point then was *that the object aimed at was not sectarian in character*. It had the elements and principles of a broad catholicity. In the face of what sectarianism had done in the past in paralyzing progress religiously, it had come to be imagined that religion was essentially sectarian. This was altogether a mistake. Christianity was broad, comprehensive, charitable—a catholic element upon which all men could agree. This was what all Christians rallied upon. There was nothing of sectarianism in the new movement. It made them all feel as brethren in peace and not as though they were at war with each other.

The second objection was that it tended to an union of Church and State. It was nothing of the kind. It was far removed from it. No man would resist more than himself any such movement. [Applause.] The fallacy of this point could be seen by considering the fact that such a union in some one sect should be recognized. Now the men engaged in the movement were from all denominations and would not work together in such a cause if the nation was to bound down to any sect. The object aimed at was entirely opposed to anything of the kind.

The fact that a nation recognizes a God does not imply or make an union of church of State. Were there not many men who acknowledged God as their creator and controller, and offered up their vows to God? There was no union between their religion and the State. In the marriage relation also, the twain may recognize christianity, and yet there was no union of the marriage state and the State. It was the same in many other relations of life. The same principle would hold good in the object which was aimed at in the change which they had in view.

In a conversation not long since he said to a company, "Now, gentlemen, you have driven it out of politics, and politics have gone—you know where. [Applause.] Then you have tried to drive it out of education, and education, when you do this, will go—you know where. [Laughter.] Now you will next try to drive it out of the Church itself, and it will go the same way!" There was an eminent Swiss gentleman in attendance, and hearing this last remark, he said at once, "Why, that's what we have done in Switzerland. We have churches there which don't recognize religion at all. [Applause and laughter.]

Another objection seemed to be urged in the belief that our forefathers had been possessed of such wisdom that no improvement could be made in anything they did. If that were so, then we should go back to burning witches. It was like the Chinese, who learned from their forefathers and could never be learned anything more because they had so much faith in their fountain head of knowledge.

The question which they had to settle now was, what have we as a Christian people to do with this recognition of a God in our Government. What view ought we to take of this subject. We must look into the Bible and see if it said anything in relation to civil government. We must not take the opinions of Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams or any other man. The Bible alone for the Christian should be the standard and the reply.

Now what did the Bible say in reference to this matter. Did it not say that God should be recognized as the great head of creation. This did not interfere with the idea that the people should govern, but it placed the responsibility upon them of governing according to that which God had taught them.

Nations are responsible to God. He holds them responsible, and punishes them just as he does individuals. He deals with a government just as he does with each individual in that nation. This is the recognition that God is the Creator of nations.

It has been asserted that a civil government had nothing to do with religion. That it was solely for civil purposes and was exclusive of anything pertaining to religion or morality. This was the idea, perhaps, of the framers of our Constitution. That paper did not recognize in any part of it a God, and therefore was properly an infidel paper. It was the legitimate result of the theory which governed our forefathers. Now, that Constitution did not make the nation. There was a vital and physiological constitution of the nation, of which that was only the description. Now, in the vital and physiological constitution of our people we are a Christian nation. Our institutions are derived from Christianity. Where is there freedom of thought or a free press, except in a Christian nation. We have many of these vital elements in our vital Constitution. This was his hope, and if it were not so he would not have any hope of the success of this movement. Now, what we want is that our paper Constitution shall be in accordance with this condition of the people. This change in the Constitution, therefore, becomes necessory to accord with the feelings of the people and make legitimate the acts which the people, in the name of Christianity, perform. As, for instance, there is nothing in the Constitution compelling the President or any officer from laboring on the Sabbath. He is allowed to cease if he desires, but there is nothing compelling him to do so. Then there is nothing which would prevent the Koran being used in our schools in preference to the Bible. And again, a Judge might as well, according to the Constitution, deliver his charge from a standpoint of Mormon morals instead of a Christian standpoint. What is wanted, then, is not to have our charter so much in opposition to the sentiments of the people. He himself would be satisfied if the Constitution distinctly recognized the existence of God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe. There should be more than that, but he would be satisfied with that. And how it would settle all the difficulties with which we are now surrounded. We could go to the man who attempted to throw the Bible out of the schools, and say "we are a Christian nation, you can't overthrow the Bible." And so the Mormon question and the Chinese question could be settled. So long, however, as the Constitution stands as it does, we can do nothing. The enemy has the advantage of us and he frustrates us in a thousand ways, and brings sorrow and woe and God's wrath upon us.

Another point is that no one's rights will be violated by this amendment. The Reformation settled the fact that the human conscience was amenable alone to God. No man has a right to bind another's conscience. Civil government has no power to touch this liberty of thought and conscience. All must be free to follow their own consciences in so far as it did not subvert Christianity and morality. Liberty is of two kinds, individual and national. One could be carried to such an extreme that it might overthrow the other. There are therefore two liberties to be guarded.

Now if the nation said, it is our duty to acknowledge God, had they not a right to hold men accountable to that, Should an individual come up and say, I am an infidel. You compel me to recognize your Christianity and now you circumscribe my individual liberty. Now that man should not be allowed to defeat the wishes of the whole nation. Suppose a man had a son, who, from infidel principles, wished to over throw the family alter, now the father might say: "My son you need not worship with us if you do not desire to do so, but you can not make me overthrow my family altar, and if you insist upon going against the whole house; the sooner we part the better. [Laughter.]

So we say if the nation desires to have christianity recognized, the infidel should not be allowed to say "I wont be amenable to your christian laws." He need not worship with christians, but if an attempt was made to overthrow the manifest wishes of the nation, the infidel must give way and separate from them.

Now the result of all this will be, if this vital christianity is not recognized in this land, that a religious war will deluge it in blood. Four-fifths of the people are in favor of christianity, and they will not, without a struggle. give up their consciences. The conflict, terrible as it may appear, will come in the future if this thing goes on as it has done in the past. Let us then do our great work at once. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr Stevenson made some announcements in relation to the entertainment of the delegates and stated that a full list would be presented at another session.

Rev. Mr. McCallister presented the report of the Business Committee providing for the meeting of the Convention in three sessions to day one to meet at nine o'clock, and adjourning at twelve, another at two o'clock and adjourn at five, and the evening session at seven o'clock, to be devoted to addresses, each session to be opened with prayer and closed with the benediction.

The report was adopted.

The Chairman said it was probable the report of the Committee on Resolutions would be received at this morning's session, which would be open for discussion.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Page, the Convention adjourned until this morning, Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot pronouncing the benediction.

Report of the Building Inspector.

Mr. R. M. Reed, the Building Inspector, submitted his first monthly report to the Controller yesterday. He reported as follows:

The following is a statement of the amounts received by the Building Inspector and due to the city, for the month of February, 1870:

1870.		
February 8	J. D. Willis	$ 5 00
" 10.	H. Silvyman	3 00
" 11.	Robert Watson	20 00
" 11.	Peter Shrieber	3 00
" 12.	Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co.	5 00
" 14.	John Davis	3 00
" 14.	S. Slocum	3 00
" 16.	Michael Sullivan	3 00
" 17.	A. Stuteman	3 00
" 17.	P. & H. W. Crawford	3 00
" 17.	Mary Burnett	3 00
" 17.	John Donivan	6 00
" 21.	Samuel Whithouse	3 00
" 21.	Edward Kalley per Kene & Meyer	3 00
" 23.	First National Bank	102 50
" 23.	Perry Adams	6 00
" 23.	McMunn & Grieser	12 00
" 24.	Gardiner & Gilbert	3 00
" 26.	John R. Glass	5 00
" 26.	John Daum	6 00
Total		$200 50

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, March 3.—The case of Hutchinson vs the School District of Indiana township, previously reported, was resumed, and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

200 McNeal vs Reed, et al.
194 Brown vs Seiffert.
161 Gallaher vs Sweeney.
211 Mackrell vs Marshall, gar.
214 Thompson vs Lambie, assignee.
216 Seiferth & Co. vs Veirheller.
219 Peters, et al., vs Bannantine & Co,
220 Bowers vs Donnelly.

The above list will be taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick in the Quarter Sessions Court room at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attorneys and parties interested are requested to make a note of the fact and be ready to proceed promptly with their cases when called, inasmuch as the Court announced that all cases on the list not ready to be proceeded with would be continued unless upon good cause shown. This is a necessity, on account of the cases on the new list having the precedence.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

THURSDAY, March 3.—In the case of Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,045 45,

The case of the Iron Mountain Company vs. Jas. O'Connor, which was submitted to the Jury Wednesday, has not yet been determined, the jury not having agreed upon a verdict.

The argument list was taken up and occupied the time of the court during the day.

Madam Parqua's Lecture.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, an audience of about two hundred were present at Brown's Chapel, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, to hear Madam Parqua's lecture on Hayti. The testimonials we had received from highly respectable sources prepared us to expect a fine intellectual treat. We were not disappointed. Madam P. held her audience in wrapt attention from the beginning to the end. She has a clear, sweet voice and distinct articulation. Her English is slightly touched with her vernacular, the French, which only renders it more agreeable. In some passages of the lecture a fine upward inflexion of the voice heightens the effect. She exhibits a considerable range of vocal inflexions, with judicious adaptation to her text.

The subject was well treated and very instructive. The manners and customs of the Haytiens, especially of the idolatrous portion, are very remarkable, some of them very grotesque and absurd. But of the ruling classes, the historical sketches were of surpassing interest, showing them to be a brave, patriotic and intelligent people. The lecturer exhibited them in very striking and favorable contrast with the boasted Saxon or Briton of ancient times. Some passages in this part of the lecture excited well-timed and deserved applause. We predict that if Madam Parqua was engaged by any of the lecture companies to lecture in the Academy of Music or other eligible hall in the city, and if the people will for once forego their prejudices and give her audience, they will have no reason to regret it, but will pronounce her lecture as interesting and instructive as any that have preceded it in the winter course.

Unstamped Receipts.

It is stated that the revenue department is about to institute proceedings against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for violating the revenue laws, in failing to affix stamps to receipted freight bills. We were shown a number of bills of said Company some days since, but as they were not signed by any one, we doubt if they can be considered receipts. They were merely bills of freight, upon which the words "received payment" were printed and a blank left for a signature, which blank, we understand, is in no case filled. The Company hold that the bills do not require stamps and refuse to put them on unless the parties furnish them. Shippers are not bound to pay their freight bills, without receiving a receipt, properly stamped, and if the company are permitted to evade the law by refusing to give receipts, it is the fault of shippers. Some of the receipts or bills, we believe, are stamped with the stamp of the company, which stamp may perhaps be construed into a receipt. The writs will be brought for the recovery of the penalty, which is $50 in each case, and if the case is decided against the company, it will involve the payment of a considerable amount of money.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, March 3, 1870:

David Lewis to T. J. Richardson, Jan. 27 1870; lot 75 by 100 ft., in Fox's plan, Chartiers township....$700
H. A. Merrick to Mary Ann Birney, Feb. 26, 1870; 6 acres and 12 perches in Killbuck tp....$7,000
Thos. Birney to Henry A. Merrick, March 31, 1870; lot 24 by 112 ft. on Caldwell St., Pittsburgh....$6,000
W. R. McKillip to John Snyder, March 31, 1868; lot 24 by 45 in Tarentum....$1,300
Wm. Keally to [illegible] P. Taylor, Feb. 21, 1870; lot 25 by 122 ft., in 21st ward Pittsburgh....$200
Chas. C. Muhlstein to Adolph Muhlstein, Feb. 27, 1870; lots 37 and 38, Patterson's plan, Bloomfield....$1,000
E. Bailey to Jane Corbett, June 15, 1869; lot 40 by 82 ft., on Enoch St., 11th ward, Pittsburgh....$700
John Melton to E. Bailey, Jan. 22, 1867; above lot....$500
Pat. S. Murphy to H. D. Gellfus and J. H. Nelman, March 1, 1870; lot 26 by 124 ft., on Wylie avenue....$8,250
Jas. Blackley to Henrietta Blackley, Feb. 18, 1870; lot 24 by 120 ft., on Wharton St., East Birmingham....$1,000
John Dickson et al to W. D. Young, April 19 1869; lot 60 by 100 ft., in Wilkins township....$300
H. K. Sample to Adam Bauerlein, March 3, 1869; 3 acres in Shaler township, Butler plank road....$12,000
Jacob Bitter to Heirs of John McFarland, June 29, 1865; lot 28 by 75 ft., in Liberty tp....$150

Commissions Recieved.

The following commissions were received by Mr. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, yesterday, (Thursday,) March 3d, and will be delivered to the proper parties when called for:

Commission of Charles Barnes, as Sealer of Weights and Measures, to run for three years from February 25th, 1870.

Commission of W. W. Logan as Flour Inspector for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Also the commissions of J. J. Alberiz, George Stevenson, Wm. Bingham, W. J. Evans, John G. Brown, J. G. West, J. H. Hillerman, John Murphy, John M. Davis, Magnus Pflaum, Wm. P. Price, and George Dickson, newly appointed Notaries Public for the county of Allegheny.

Road Committee.

The Road Committee of Councils met yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the City Engineer, E. P. Jones presiding.

The matters referred to the committee by Council were disposed of.

The pay rolls of the Road Commissioners were presented and approved, and warrants ordered to be drawn.

Proposals for the construction of a board walk on Wylie avenue, Somers street, Webster avenue and Francis street were received and opened. The bids ranged from thirty-five to forty-five cents per foot lineal measure. The contract was awarded to T. B. Jackman. The meeting then adjourned.

A Homicide.

As was anticipated yesterday, the injuries inflicted upon Jacob Amboss, in the free fight at Bedford Hall, Wednesday morning, an account of which we published yesterday, proved fatal. He was attended by Dr. Thomas of Birmingham, who did all in his power to save the man, but all to no purpose. He suffered terribly from the injuries received until about half past two o'clock yesterday, when he expired. Fritz, the other man who was seriously injured, was still living last evening, with but little hope of his recovery. Heese, we are informed, was arrested yesterday, and Justice Salisbury committed both he and Welsh to jail to await a hearing. As the matter will doubtless be investigated in the Courts, we forbear further comment.

Assault and Battery.

Frank McGarr made information, before Alderman McMasters, yesterday morning, charging Fred. Williams with assault and battery. Fred. is the bar tender of the "Three Pigeons" saloon, and a dashing young widow is landlady, to whom both parties were paying attentions. On Wednesday evening Frank made one of his customary calls, when, to his astonishment, Williams appeared with mace in hand and dealt out his wrath on Frank without compassion. A sore head and a bruised body were the relics of the conflict. Williams is now in custody.

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GRAYS, }
PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1870. }

General Order No. 4.—The members of the 2d company, (Captain Moore's,) Duquesne Grays, are hereby notified to meet at the Armory on Friday evening, March 4th, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Captain.

2 L. T. BROWN, O. S.

Proposed Legislation.

From a budget of bills pending at Harrisburg, forwarded to us, we make note of the following:

HILLDALE BOROUGH.

"An act to incorporate the borough of Hilldale, in the county of Allegheny," to be made up of so much of Union borough as is comprised within the boundaries "beginning where the line dividing the lands of the late A. Kirk Lewis, Esq., and Mrs. T. J. Bigham intersect the southern line of the borough of West Pittsburgh, thence westwardly along said line to the lands of the late Harmer Denny, thence south 12 degrees west 176 perches by lands of Denny and Shaler, thence north 76 degrees east 35 perches, thence south 56 degrees east 16 perches, thence south 84 perches, thence south 37 degrees west 84 perches, thence south 37 degrees west 18 perches, thence eastwardly — perches to the line of Lime street, thence southwardly along Lime street to Lewis street, thence by Saw Mill Run eastwardly to the line of Mrs. T. J. Bigham, thence by the line of Mrs. T. J. Bigham and heirs of A. Kirk Lewis, to the place of beginning." First election for borough officers to be held on the last Saturday of March, and thereafter on the day established by law for borough elections.

RELIEF ASKED.

A bill is again before the Legislature for the relief of J. M. Fass, authorizing the payment to him out of the Allegheny county treasury of a proportion of $1,507, amount of the late sheriff Woods' indebtedness to him for bread furnished the county jail in pursuance of contract—the estate of the late Sheriff being insolvent and insufficient to pay more than a portion of such sum.

UNION CONTRACT COMPANY.

It is proposed to authorize William M. Taylor, Eugene Knight, J. De Wart, John H. Weaver, George W. Hutchison, David C. King, George W. Painter, L. Evans, S. Ward, their assessors and assigns, to form and be a body corporate, to be known as the "Union Contract Company," and by that name "have power to contract with any person, persons, firm, corporation, or any other party, howsoever formed, existing or that may hereafter exist, to build, construct, maintain or manage any work, public or private, and supply or furnish all needful material, labor, implements, instruments and fixtures of any and every kind whatsoever," the capital stock to consist of 2,000 shares of the value of $50 each, with privilege to increase the same; the principal office to be in Philadelphia, with branches or agencies in other parts of the State, or elsewhere, as may be decided upon by the directors.

CITIZENS BRIDGE COMPANY.

"An act to incorporate the Citizens Bridge Company of Pittsburgh." By this it is proposed to authorize B. F. Jones, A. Garrison, Joseph McKnight, Joseph Dilworth, Alexander Chambers, Theodore Wood, James H. Swett, Wm. C. Robinson, George Kim, Withrow Douglass, M. W. Watson, Wm. M. Lyon, Robert Marshall, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. Phillips, Samuel Harper, Jos. M. Knap, Robt. C. Totten, Jacob Painter, Wm. K. Nimick, Isaac Jones, Joseph Walton and Wm. Woods, or any seven of them, within one year after the approval of the act, to procure a book and enter therein "we whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise to pay unto the president, directors and company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river from the city of Pittsburgh, at or near Cherry alley, to the borough of South Pittsburgh, the sum of $50 for every share of stock set to our names respectively, in such proportions and at such times as shall be determined by the president and directors, in pursuance of an act," &c. After giving notice in at least three newspapers published in Pittsburgh for thirty days of time and place, subscription books shall be opened, and after 2,000 shares have been subscribed, shall be closed—each subscriber being required to pay at the time of subscribing ten per centum of the shares taken by him. The spans of the bridge are required to be of not less length than 400 feet from centre to centre, and the height equal to that of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge.

DISORDERLY AND DRUNKEN PERSONS.

"An act for the better prosecution of disorderly and drunken persons in Allegheny county," has been reported with a negative recommendation. The act authorizes magistrates, in addition to the penalties already prescribed by law, to sentence such offenders to pay to the county a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. It simply restores to the magistrates the right to exact fees from the county treasury in "disorderly cases." We endorse that *negative* recommendation.

THE STATE MILITIA.

"A further supplement" to the act of May 4th, 1864, "for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth," has been introduced in the lower House. It proposes that the militia of the State shall hereafter be styled "the National Guard of Pennsylvania;" that every person not exempted by law from military service, and not a member of some military organization, shall pay annually to the tax collector of his district one dollar, which sum shall exempt him from liability to perform military service, except to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection, tumult or riots, and the amount so collected to be paid to the county treasurer as other taxes; such military tax shall be held as a brigade or county military fund, to be disbursed by the county treasurers in the manner prescribed in the 99th section of the militia act of May 4, 1864; in any county where there is no military organization the money so received to be distributed *pro rata* to the school districts; the military board in counties to consist of three military officers of the highest rank in each county, and this board to pay to each member of military companies out of the brigade fund, after deducting expenses, not exceeding twelve dollars per annum. In addition to exemptions now allowed, persons serving seven years in any State militia organization, or who enlisted for three years in active service and were honorably discharged, are exempted from further service, except in case of invasion, &c, There are other provisions in the act, relating to courts of inquiry, courts martial, military boards, staff officers, parades and encampments, &c.

PITTSBURGH CITY ELECTIONS.

The act changing the time of holding city and ward elections in Pittsburgh, which has been passed by the Senate, reads: "That hereafter the annual election for members of the city councils, school directors and ward officers, and the tri annual election for mayor, treasurer and controller, within said city, shall be held on the first Tuesday of December and not on the second Tuesday of October, as provided for in the existing laws, and the present officers of said city shall continue to hold their said several offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified."

PROTECTION OF SHRUBBERY, &C.

An act has been reported making it unlawful for any person in the employment of any telegraph company to hack, cut, mutilate or in any wise injure any shrubbery, ornamental, fruit or shade trees within the Commonwealth, without first obtaining the consent of the owner, —violation of this act to be a misdemeanor, and the offender on conviction to be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both or either at the discretion of the Court.

SEPARATE TRIALS.

A supplementary act has been introduced providing "that in all cases in which two or more persons are jointly indicted for any offense it shall be in the discretion of the court to try them jointly or severally, except that in cases of felonious homicide the parties charged shall have the right to demand separate trials, and to be tried as if indicted separately."

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The Judiciary Committee has reported an act relative to changes of venue, providing that in any suit pending between a citizen of this and a citizen of another State, (the matter in dispute exceeding the sum of $500,) where the citizen of another State, whether plaintiff or defendant, files an affidavit that he has reason to believe that from local prejudice against himself, or by reason of the local influence of the other party to such suit, he will not be able to obtain justice in such State Court, he may at any time before trial file a petition praying the removal of the cause into any adjoining county of the same judicial district, or into any county of any adjoining district, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the court wherein the action is pending to proceed no further with it and of the Prothonotary to certify all matters pertaining to such suit to the court to which it is so removed, the cause then to proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought by original process. This act is not to be held to authorize the removal of any action of ejectment, nor shall any action be removed after a trial has been once had before a jury.

All Accounts must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the eleventh day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Town Hall—Libraries—Court and Its Doings—Religious Interest, &c.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 2, 1870.

TOWN HALL.

This building is up and under roof. The workmen are engaged in finishing it. It is large, substantial and beautiful, and very eligibly located. It is to be devoted to various purposes for the public benefit.

LIBRARIES.

About two years ago a few ladies organized a Library Association. The result of that organization is now a library of choice books numbering a thousand volumes.

One of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, Dr. Le Moyne, has just made the generous donation of $10,000 to create a Public Library. It is to be in the new Town Hall. A fire-proof room is to be fitted up for the books, and a reading room for the public to be provided, to which all our citizens are to have free access. It is supposed that about $2000 of the donation will be thus expended. Then $2000 more are to be funded, the proceeds of which are to be perpetually employed in increasing the library. The balance, $6000, will be at once invested in books with which the library will opened. Dr. Le Moyne is bringing this town under a lasting obligation of gratitude, and his noble example is worthy of imitation by those into whose hands Providence has put liberally the wealth of this world.

COURT.

This is now in session. Justice is being meted out to the guilty. One poor fellow goes to the penitentiary for two years, another to the county jail for twelve months. Our judges make liquor sellers smoke. We rejoice at this. There is not a licence granted by our Court for keeping a grog shop. The Grand Jury made a report to the Court in favor of erecting a new County Poorhouse. This is a wise and timely report. It is to be hoped that steps will at once be taken to accomplish the work. The number of paupers is at present one hundred and thirty.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

A meeting has been in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than two weeks. God has crowned it with great success. Every evening the house is crowded with a deeply interested audience. Many have professed to find peace in believing in Jesus. A large proportion of these are young men. During the last two Sabbaths forty-six have united with the church. There is also a good degree of interest in the First Presbyterian Church. AMICUS.

Don't Miss This Opportunity.

Within the past few days, there has been great discussion among clothing men, relative to the great bargain to be had at "big 13" on Sixth street (late St. Clair.) Mr. Tobias' store has this week been crowded daily by all classes anxious to secure some of the wonderful bargains now offering. While East lately he purchased at an Assignee,s sale some $10,000 worth of clothing of all kinds, for youth, boys and men, at such low figures that he is enabled to offer all such oportunities to purshase clothing as have not been known in this vicinity for some time. The entire stock must be closed out by the fifteenth instant. Notwithstanding the rush, there is an immense assortment yet left from which to choose, including some three hundred and fifty business suits, two hundred and eighty pair of pants, two hundred and eighty-nine vests, two hundred boys' suits, over one hundred and fifty Chesterfields (blue and black), and all the goods are made in the latest style, and will be sacrificed. Call at once on Mr. Tobias, at the "Big 13." Sixth street.

Expensive Amusement.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, who gave his name as James Evans, was arrested on the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street by Officer Moon, at the request of a young lady, who alleged that he had been following her for several blocks. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and when arraigned before the Mayor "plead guilty." He said he was a stranger in the city and was waiting to take the afternoon train, and having nothing else to do followed the lady in order to pass the time away. The Mayor charged him ten dollars and costs for his amusement.

A Sure Remedy.—Lovers of beef, mutton or veal are often vexed to find what they have brought from market to be tough and unsavory. Don't swear about it, but go or send your servants to the stalls of J. F. Beilstein, No. 78 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or 39 Diamond, Allegheny market, where none but the best that money will buy is kept. Here you will find the remedy for all such vexation. Try it, try it! and thank us for this advice.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. F

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declare that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, Rough Skin, and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice they are not smart.

DIED:

FULLER—At his residence, in Philadelphia, at 12 M., on the 2d instant, Dr. DANIEL FULLER, aged 39 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, William Coleman, Homewood, at 3 o'clock, FRIDAY, the 4th instant. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street at 1½ o'clock, P. M., R. H. Patterson & Co.'s livery stable.

[Uniontown, Fayette Co., papers please copy.]

PAINTER—On Thursday morning, March 3d, at 10½ o'clock, BYRON H. PAINTER, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in the papers of this evening and to-morrow morning.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 424 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals Furnished.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE March 4, 1870.

A
Adams Sadie
Agnew Ollie
Adams Wm
Adams Robt
Acker Margt
Aikman Katie
B
Bartoft George
Burnish Thos
Blaney Wm
Barnes J (Col)
Burd Jennie M
Brawdy Kate
Bell Saml
Beahr John A
C
Carey Margt
Cunningham W
Campbell Mrs
Creighton J A
Colligan Mrs C
Croner A G
Campbell Wm
Cuthbert M
Caner Brien
D
Dunn Wm
Doran C H
Doughty Mary
Davidson Mrs
E
Edger Mr
Easton A
F
Fegan Edward
Fishbach Kate
Foster Wm
G
Garrison Annie
H
Harrison Mrs M
Hall Wm A
House Mary A
Holden M E
Hughes David
Heavy Michael
J
Jamison Wm A
Judson Jas
Jones Wm B
James Wm
Jones Isaac
Jones H
K
Kearney M
L
Lien John
Leese Jacob M
Lay Saml
M
Miller Saml
Michael Lizzie
Michaels Wm
Myers Dorthea
Moorley Mrs K
Moore Jas W
Mathews John
Morgan D W
Morgan Mrs R
Martin John
Mc
McSwiggen A A
McCoy Miss S
McCaulley Wm
McArdell B
McGinnis A
N
Nomer Ames
Neville M
Norcross G
Nutt Andy
Nicholson A
O
O'Hara Miss M
P
Pritchard L J
Paul Eliss M
Phillips David
Provost Jas
R
Rodgers C S
Rodgers B F
Russell J H
Rowlands Wm
Roach Mrs M
S
Smith Miss A
Saunders C
Shook Henry
Simpson G W
Simpson R
Sinclair Thos
Sell Henry
Snyder W T
Snyder Mary A
Snyder U S
Stiner Miss O
Slattery J W
Stuart Jas M
Slattery Edw
Simpson Thos
T
Thompson E J
Thompson J C
Taylor Ella
Tayloy I
Thomas Mary A
Tulley C
V
Varner Thos
Venney Miss B
W
Weiller Mrs J
Wilson Miss F
Williams F
Woolen John
Waters Alex
Y
Young Mrs
Youlton Saml

mh4 PHILLIP HOERR, P. M.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order
BABBIT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office, 882 PENN STREET.
Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞NEW OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1870, benefit of the favorite and accomplished artiste,
Miss HENRIETTA OSBORNE,
For which occasion will be presented Bulwer's beautiful play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline..........Miss Henrietta Osborne.
To conclude with the Comedy of the
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
SATURDAY—AFTER DARK MATINEE.
Saturday Evening—Joint Benefit of ARTHUR PALMER and CHAS. CROSBY, for which occasion Mr. HARRY HOTTO has kindly volunteered.

☞FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Minersville, to be held in the hall of the
Central Passenger Railway Company,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, March 3d and 4th, 1870. Admission, 25 cents. Supper each evening. The cars on the Central Passenger Railway will run every twenty minutes until the close of the Fair each evening. mh2

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively one week only, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH.
Family Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, March 9th and 12th, at 2½ o'clock. Clear the track. Look out for the Buss. The King Bee Hall Show of America. The original and well known CHARLEY SHAY's Monster QUINCUPLEXAL TROUPE. Most positively the largest and best on earth; including FIVE DISTINCT TROUPES IN ONE. 1st—Miss Dollie Sattila's London Burlesque Troupe. 2d—M'lle Zella Renard's French Terpsichorean Troupe. 3d—Tim Fitch's Comic Pantomime Troupe. 4th—Mons. Ashton's Acrobat and Gymnastic Troupe. 5th—Frank Wilson's Ethiopian Minstrel Troupe. Besides TWO FULL BANDS OF MUSIC. 1st, Robert White's Mastodon Brass Band. 2d, Edward Holden's Excelsior Opera String Band. LITTLE DOT, the Giant Dog Pianist, who will positively play Captain Jinks on a Piano. LITTLE FANNY, the Pet of the Dog Creation. The Illuminated Cirricular Scene. HUNKY FUNKY and his COMICAL DONKEY; the Comic Burlesque and Pantomime. 28 Celebrated Star Performers. A complete Jubilee for the people. Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 35cts. Children under 12 years, 25cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
M. L. TOWNSEND, Agent.
mh3:c83

☞MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL on
FRIDAY EVENING,
at the RINK, in which the Keystone Skating Club will appear in their laughable costumes. mh3:c89

VINEGAR.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR
WORKS.
BALLOU & ADAMS,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE,
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.
no6:q36

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE
de4

M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. H. M'GEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 10 SIXTH ST., late St. Clair.
We have just received a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Mr. MUHLANBRING will still attend to the Cutting Department.
de3:q80 McPHERSON & MUHLANBRING.

P. M'ARDLE,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. se3:n83

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3: Merchant Tailor, 72 Smithfield street.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county, No. 5 December Sessions, 1869, Miscellaneous Docket.

In the matter of the opening of Hazlett street, City of Pittsburgh. Appeal of Rihn & Weilber.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take the testimony offered by the parties interested in the above cases in relation to the matters at issue therein and report the same, with his opinion thereon as to such modification of the report of viewers, if any, and the form of an order to be made by the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 87 Diamond street, City of Pittsburgh on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

fe17:t33 J. W. OVER, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters testamentary on the estate of WM. S. McMULLEN, late of the Borough of McKeesport, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment

THOS. PENNEY, }
WM. E. HARRISON, } Executors.
fe5:F

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration being granted to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES C. CUMMINS deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

G. PARYS, Administrator,
fe11:192-F No. 68 Liberty street.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPER
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
To make shelf room for new goods. We will sell till the first of March stock now in store,
Without Regard to Cost,
COMPRISING
HANDSOME PARLOR PAPERS,
DINING ROOM PAPERS,
HALL AND CHAMBER PAPERS,
Also, a large assortment of CHEAP PAPERS at
No. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Capt. R. J. GRACE, Gen'l Agent.
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